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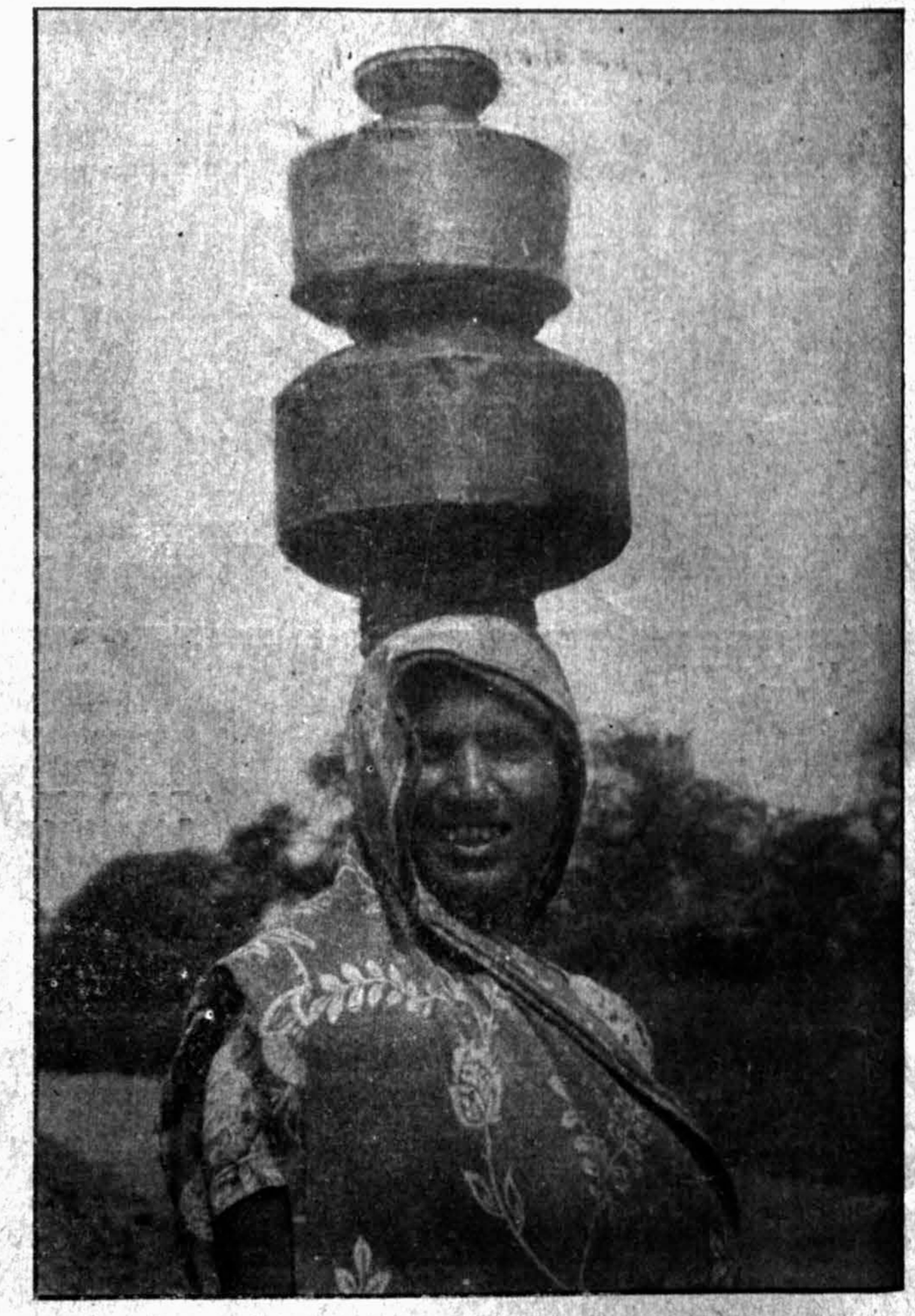
LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

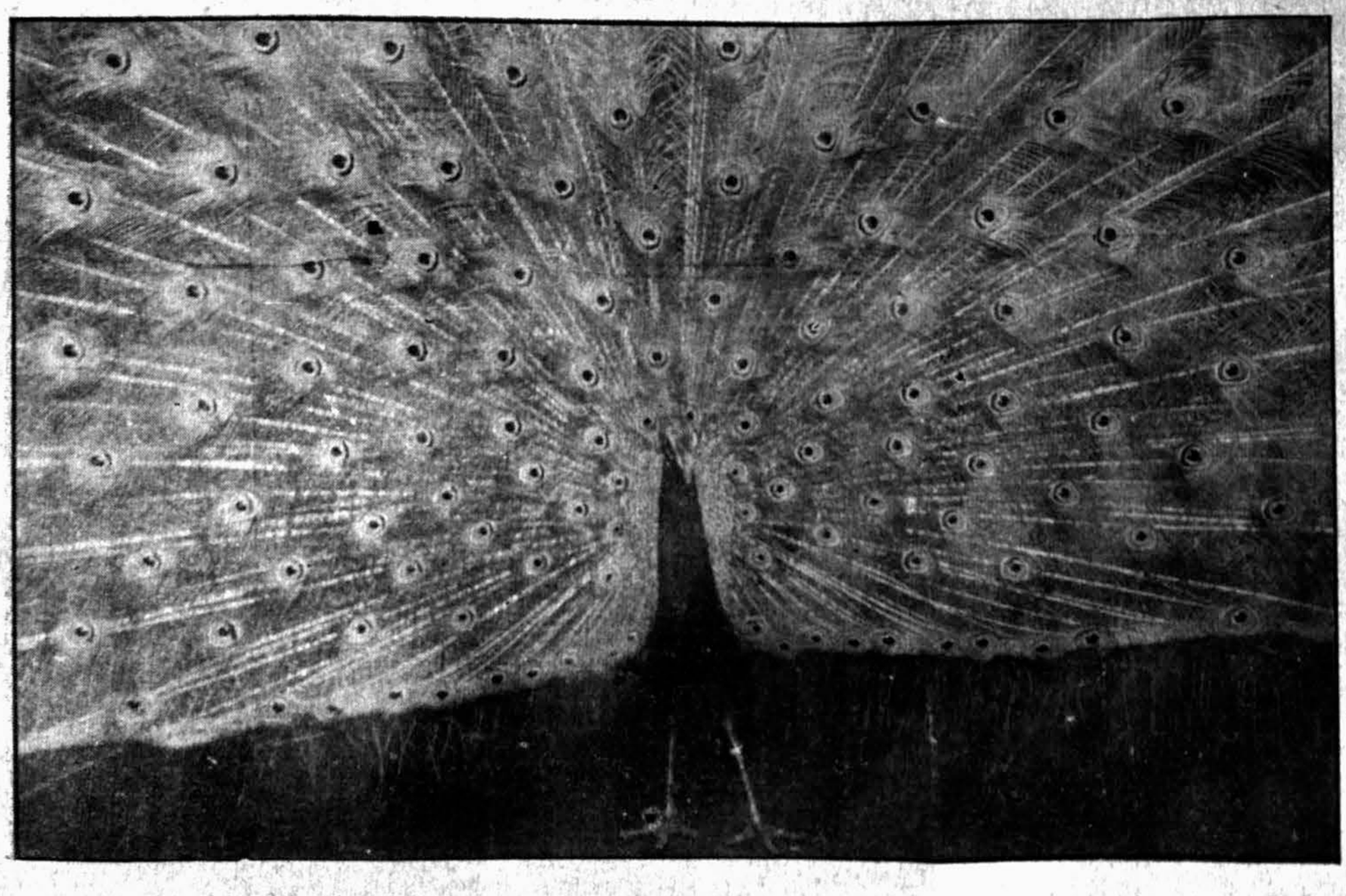
"PASHUPATA ASTRAM"

—Nataraj Vashi

Sri. Chiman P. Sheth showi ng a Kathakali "Mudra" signifying the tiger.

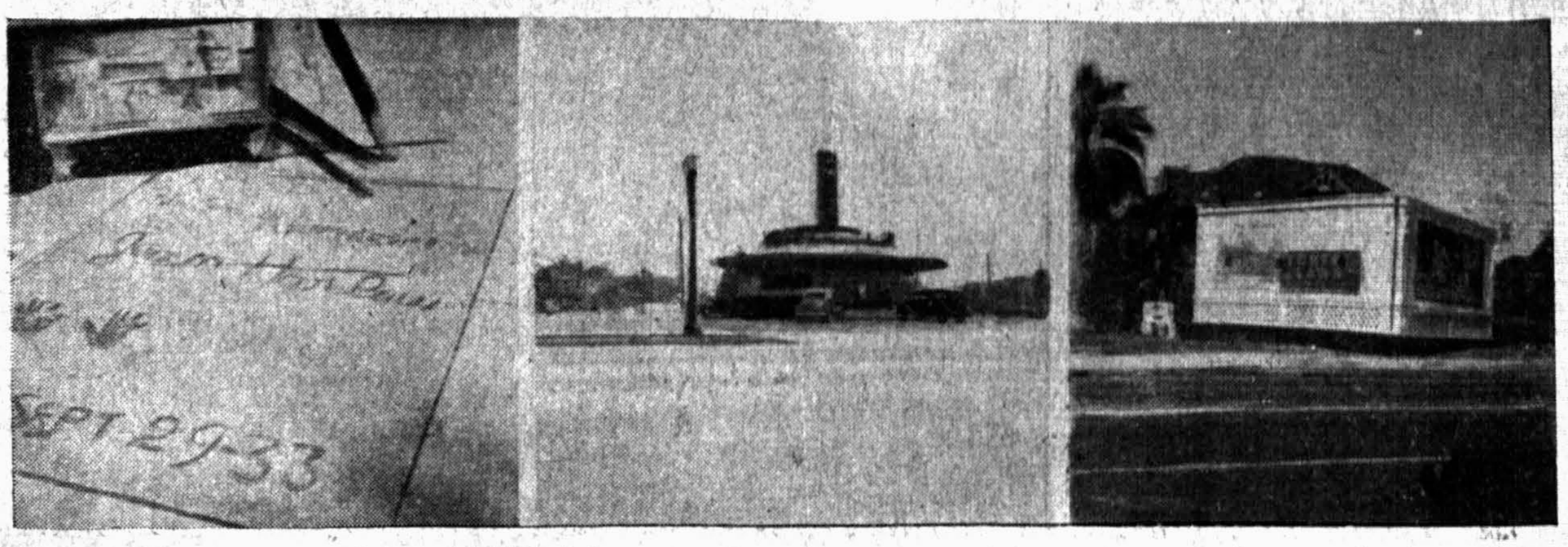


"The Milk-maid."
(Photo by M. J. Vyarawalla.)



"PEACOCK'S PRIDE"

(Photo by B. F. Ferreira.)



Autographs and hand-and foot-prints of famous stars are preserved in cement front of the Chinese in Hollywood. In the photo on the left is the autograph of the late Jean Harlow. In the centre is a Drive-n Hollywood, where meals are served in your own car. Hollywood is the only place in the world where s are advertised. The poster in the photo to the right reads: "The Gateway to Low Funeral Costs—Forest Lawn."
(Photos by K. A. Abbas).

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BOMBAY: SEPTEMBER 25, 1938.

I GO WEST—II

(By D. F. KARAKA)

VARNISH

SO ANOTHER CHAPTER BEGAN, FOR A YEAR LATER I found myself in the porter's lodge at Lincoln College collecting a miscellaneous assortment of correspondence that awaited me in the pigeon-hole marked 'K'. The greater part of it consisted of circulars from tradespeople advertising flannels, china, sport requisites and such things as a freshman at Oxford might require. There were a few letters on which I recognised familiar stamps from India, which was now so far away, and the news they contained was at least a fortnight old. All the same those first letters were very welcome, for I had a conscious feeling that after all it was my home.

Heathens All

I went through the whole pile though my reading was constantly interrupted by various college secretaries who asked me to join this and that club or association, and rattled off the advantages they offered to those who decided to join. Then came a letter in an unfamiliar female hand. The stamp showed an Oxford postmark and the address inside read Woodstock Road. It was short and to the point.

"Dear Mr. Karaka,

"I understand you come from India. Have you a copy of the Bible? If not, can I send you one?

"Yours sincerely,

"Etc., etc., etc."

"Ah, heathen!" I said to myself, for that was what the dear lady must have thought of me. This was my chance of entering the promised land with the help of a clergyman's widow who had, I discovered later, a sister in the "Poonjab." One afternoon out of curiosity I went to her home for tea. I was late and when I was announced into the living-room I discovered half a dozen other heathens who, like me, had come into what is called "the inside of an English home."

The conversation was well on its way to India and I had to catch up as fast as I could. Then I knew for the first time how infested my country was with lions and tigers and other wild animals which I gathered from the conversation were prowling in the streets of Bombay or Calcutta. That was how India appeared to those hundreds of thousands of Englishmen whose knowledge of

(This is the second instalment of Mr. D. F. Karaka's much-discussed and brilliantly written book: "I GO WEST," of which the first instalment appeared in our issue of last Sunday. Further instalments will appear successively in future issues of the "Sunday Chronicle.")

that country is based on the random utterances of Christian missionaries and second-rate politicians who run up and down this country interpreting the Indian problem to the English people. What Indian parents teach their children about India is only suicide, but what Englishmen are teaching their children about that part of their Empire is murder.

That was my last visit to the dear lady or to any other such dear lady in Oxford or London or anywhere else. It was not my cup of tea. Others who had come to Oxford with me made several gallant efforts to convince their hostesses that we did not all make 'puja' to little stone gods on little hillocks somewhere on the Western Ghats, that in spite of the illiteracy that prevailed in India and the empty ceremonial that enveloped its religions, there was something about us that was living and real. That even we were civilised, though we did not show it in the only way in which they understood it here by acquiring a sort of studied indifference to life, a perpetual boredom which was the cult of the pseudo-moderns.

But even they gave up after several gallant efforts and I chukled each time I encountered a new sinner who had revolted against that house of God, which was for us situated in North Oxford.

That was one phase of the Indian problem Some Englishmen like to call it "their mission" How I hate that word Reminds me of society women who open rescue homes for fallen women and who preach morality to the unfortunate individuals mixed with large doses of condescension, and who at their sumptuous dinner-tables talk glibly of pitying the poor white slaves So were we poor little Indian boys, far away from home in this land of hope and glory and the dear old ladies in North Oxford were trying to hold our hands to guide us on the narrow path of truth and beauty

Loveliness

It is difficult for any Indian to feel comfortable in Oxford if he has not already been to an English public school. There are so many cliques that have stuck to each other for years that an outsider feels lost among them. Many of us feel lonesome and hate it, though some have been more fortunate than others.

I moved about in a small circle of friends that hovered round the Union Attached to it were half a dozen undergraduates, who came to coffee with us, and were present at most of our parties. I noticed that some were more pleasant than others, which was quite natural, but it took me a long time to realise that there was a reason for the aloofness of those who kept at a distance—a reason which had nothing to do with me as an individual, but because of the colour of my race

Then I sat up and took notice. It is one thing to feel you are not liked because of your personality or for your lack of personality, but at England's premier University you do not expect to encounter a well-bred English girl who has had strict instructions from her family "not to mix with Indians and Chinese." What annoyed me more was that she was the daughter of a retired I.C.S., who had lived and fed and educated his children on Indian money and even now the pension he drew came out of the Indian exchequer. I felt, for the first time, that there was something in all that Gandhi and the others said about mis-spent Indian money which had a great deal of truth in it, and that there was a justification for the bitterness so many of my countrymen felt—a bitterness which sometimes softens in the belief that sometimes somewhere all outstanding accounts will be settled.

Some months passed and a new term began at Oxford. I was on my way to Lincoln and as I turned into the Turl I saw this girl, who had noticeably avoided me on several occasions, coming in my direction. I knew that it was going to be embarrassing for both of us. I did not particularly want to meet her. So I turned into a shop at the corner to make some futile inquiry about the price of a shirt in the window. When I came out she was waiting for me, and began a very friendly talk as if nothing had ever happened. I stood there without saying much while she enthusiastically discussed the parties of the coming term. At the end of a long pause I asked:

"What's happened to you. ?"

"I have grown up, that's all," she replied

There was nothing more to be said. She had grown up and wanted me to know it. That was all. I felt pleased, though I did not show it. On the contrary, I was condescendingly polite, and the forced smile on my face drooped at the sides, and in the corner of my lips was just a suggestion of mild contempt.

A lot of important events happened in India and England while I was still at Oxford. The Round Table Conferences, the visit of Mr. Gandhi and the framing of the New Constitution had brought the Indian question to the front page. Oxford began to take more notice of those of us who had taken the trouble to acquaint ourselves with the happenings in India. We became specialists in this new subject

In The Limelight

I got my first paper speech at the Union on India, and got elected to the Library Committee, later to the Standing Committee, and eventually became Secretary in that hectic term when we debated the King and Country motion. I got a kick out of writing the minutes of that debate, and thoroughly enjoyed wading through the hundreds of letters which came from all parts of the world every morning for the rest of that term. That was an education in itself, and no degree suffixed to my name could ever express the value of that experience.

I was able to view this whole affair at the Union in a slightly different manner from all the others. I was always conscious of being an outsider that had been drawn into the vortex of this controversial debate by a combination of circumstances. It gave me an intense satisfaction to see the youth of England rebel against orthodoxy, against public opinion. But it was not long before I also felt what the majority of the Union did, and the pacifist argument seemed most convincing at a time Europe was in such an unhealthy state of mind.

When we met the week after, the President began as usual by calling upon the Secretary to read the minutes of the last meeting. It was a packed house for the storm had already burst in the national and the international press. I read the minutes and sat down, feeling very proud that it should have fallen to my lot to write them. As I sat down, various members came in, and took their seats. I then became conscious of some crowding round me, and the next moment I realised the minutes were gone, being torn by a group of patriotic young men, who had suddenly discovered their patriotism. I preserved a small bit for myself, and rewrote the minutes. Hardly anyone in the house knew then that anything like this had happened and of course the Press lapped up this new development in what was already a first-class newspaper sensation

The imagination of some enterprising journalist resulted in my being called "an amateur boxer," "a distinguished boxer" "a boxing blue," and I have retained this distinction on the records of the London newspapers even though I have not so much as put my hands in a pair of gloves. It gave me a feeling of security, which was most useful, specially as I had received threatening letters from anonymous and patriotic gentlemen. So that the reputation of being a first-class boxer was most useful at such a time, and I did not contradict the reports.

My digs were carefully guarded for a number of days by plain clothes men from the University police, for there was no knowing what a handful of hooligans would

(Continued On Page 53)

A THOUGHT FOR TO-DAY

Of all the passions, jealousy is that which exacts the hardest service, and pays the bitterest wages. Its service is, to watch the success of our enemy; its wages to be sure of it.

—COLTON.

CANVASSING AND ADVERTISING

Unique Institution In Berlin

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT).

NOT long ago an institution was opened in Berlin whose task it is to give courses of instruction in the art of modern commercial canvassing and the most approved methods of "business-getting". It might properly be called a College of Advertising, whose students, to be sure, are not given a doctor's degree, but receive upon graduation a diploma certifying that its possessor is a 100 per cent advertising man. The institution is sponsored by the Reich Association of Advertisers, which in its turn is under the direction of the President of the Advisory Council of German Commercial Advertising (Werberat der Deutehen Wirtschaft). It not only expounds the theory of modern German advertising, but also furnishes its students with such a variety of practical hints in the fields of advertising device and displays, that it may be said to be unique among schools of scientific advertising.

The college building stands in the western part of the centre of the city, on Wittenberg Platz, one of the main centres of Berlin's retail business. Entering the rooms, one sees the greatest possible variety and assortment of mechanical devices for testing the business-getting efficiency of the several most generally used mediums of advertising, such as a newspaper and magazine "ads", placards, posters, and drawings. Fine points, such as colour effects, tricks for "catching the eye", arrangement of advertising space, acoustic and optional effects, and other things incomprehensible to the layman, are here studied in the minutest detail, as ignorance in these matters leads to wasting time and money in ineffectual advertising, often to the severe detriment of the business. It must be borne in mind that close on 1½ billion marks are spent for advertising in Germany every year.

A well selected library of about 3,000 volumes on advertising, national economics, and industrial economy, is at the students' disposal, and 50 daily newspapers, with as many more weekly and monthly periodicals, whose advertisement columns form valuable material for study, are to be found in the reading rooms. There are also some 150 trade journals and magazines including many published in foreign countries. There are no fees charged for the use of the library, and books may be taken out by students or former students free of charge.

Next to the library is a comfortable reading and writing room, where the students may meet and converse socially. There is also a "first aid" room, which was considered necessary owing to the number of students who work in the laboratories with tools and machineries used in connection with big advertising exhibits and show-window displays.

Adjoining the study rooms, but not including their general arrangement is a plainly but tastefully furnished conference and lounching room for the faculty members.

At the first visit paid to one of the class-rooms, it is evident that the instruction given is intensely practical in character. For instance, there is a class-room labelled, "Scheinfirmen-Abteilung", meaning "Fictitious Business Firm Department". Here, a "mock" advertising competition between two imaginary competing firms is set out in detail, so that students taking this particular course may see the practical working out of a purely theorical problem in competitive advertising.

There are special classes for the study of the technique of advertising, among the subjects being printing, colouring, composing of texts and reading matter, advertising statistics, the cost of advertising, and the best methods of administering the advertising department. To these is added instruction in the law as supplied to competitive advertising and business soliciting. The impression is clearly made that the getting of business if it is to fulfil its mission, demands no end of prerequisites never before thought of. The canvasser and advertising man of the future must be able to show the greatest versatility and knowledge of human nature.

On another floor of the building is a model of a row of shops, 20 in all, where students may practise at show-window decoration. There is a large store-room adjoining, where materials for window-dressing are available, and lectures with practical demonstrations are given in the art of dressing a show window. Model show windows are thus arranged and studied from every angle. A special courage is given in the showing of dress and gowns of the latest fashion, which is a favourite method of advertising among retail dealers in textiles.

Deep, restful slumber for those who take

FRY'S 4 FOODS IN 1 every night

Sleep is Nature's finest restorative; for during sleep your body and brain are rested. Fry's 4 Foods in 1 has a doubly beneficial action. First, it induces deep, sound sleep; and secondly, it assists your body and brain to recuperate more thoroughly by its extra nourishment.

Four of the most valuable foods in the world are blended in Fry's. 4 Foods in 1 was prescribed by 3,200 Indian Doctors. Be sure that you and all your family take Fry's 4 Foods in 1 every night. A teaspoonful in a cup of milk is a meal in itself. You will like the rich chocolate flavour.

FRY'S 4 FOODS IN 1

MALT - MILK - COCOA - LECITHIN

CONTENTS UNTOUCHED BY HAND:

Stockists :— WILSON & Co., P.O. Box 2, MADRAS; CAMA NORTON & Co., 23, Medows Street, BOMBAY; NUSSERWANJEE & Co., Machi Miani Rd., KARACHI; SHIMWELL & BROS. (Calcutta) Ltd., P.O. Box 2, CALCUTTA; S. ZAMIR-UL-HAQ, Fatehpuri Chandni Chowk, DELHI.

AFRICANS MAKE BEER FROM HONEY!

The keeping of bees is a common custom among Negro tribes of Africa. Hives are individually owned, but they are not kept at the homes of the possessors. Each owner places his hives at a considerable height in the branches of trees in the forest near his home, and he is entitled to the bees that swarm in them, and to the honey deposited.

The honey may be eaten with the vegetable manioc, or it may be used in the fermentation of beer. The liquor made in this way from maize is potent, and in the words of an informant, "a man who drinks beer made with honey may sleep on the gound all next day and say nothing." In Angola, wax is made into balls and carried to the stores of European traders. Before money came into use these balls were used as currency during long caravan journeys.—Wilfrid D. Hambly in "Field Museum News".

MAKERS OF MODERN INDIA. I

A PRINCE AMONGST MEN WHO BY HIS DEVOTION RAISED INDIA'S NAME & FAME

A Study In Character: Moulana Abul Kalam Azad

By M. S. M. SHARMA

If, as they say, innate courtes, at once natural and instinctive, is the hall-mark of true nobility, it goes without saying that Moulana Abul Kalam Azad is easily the noblest man among our contemporaries. It is true that there have been others, equally entitled to be called Nature's own gentlemen. Hakim Ajmal Khan was one of them. Dr. M. A. Ansari was another. But these men are of the past. Luckily for us, Moulana Abul Kalam Azad is still alive to inspire us to true nobility and high character.

WHENEVER I think Abul Kalam Azad, I am invriably re minded of Emerson's famous observation:

"Manners have been somewhat cynically defined to be a contrivance of wise men to keep fools at a distance. The basis of good manners is self-reliance"

Look, if you please, at Abul Kalam's glorious record—a record yet unexcelled in Indian public life. I have known many an instance when sleuths of the fourth Estate, in their superior wisdom, have approached Abul Kalam for an interview on this topic or that. They often went to him in the belief that Abul Kalam was not an "educated" man because he had not to his credit the first two alphabets of the English language in the reverse order to serve as a suffix to his illustrious name.

I can quote many instances but I shall content myself with one. It was during the famous and historic Juhu conversations in 1924. On the eve of the publication of the Gandhi-Motilal-Das correspondence on the question of council entry, two newspaper men including myself called at Desabandhu C. R. Das's residence on the Juhu beach. Not finding the Desabandhu who had gone to Pandit Motilal, from whom we had just returned loaded with his killing sarcasm, we were at sixes and sevens. A polite Mahomedan bearer, in faultless Urdu, asked if we wanted to meet Moulana Abul Kalam Azad. One of us had never seen him before, and the other had never met him. For lack of a more profitable programme, both of us decided to have a chance with a person who, as we argued, could not make us wiser but could certainly afford us a chance to compose our nerves shattered by Pandit Motilal Nehru's withering sarcasm.

Politeness Incarnate

When we entered Moulana Abul Kalam's den, neither of us thought we were going to profit by his kindness to receive us. With that politeness, which in Indian politics to-day is a byword for Abul Kalam, the Mahomedan statesman rose serenely, met us at the door, saluted us before we could bombard him with our customary "Good Evening," conducted us into the room and invited us, in that superior language of which only an upcountry Mahomedan of high birth is capable, "to place our bodies" in the sofa he pointed out. To say that we were abashed by this exhibition of good manners, about which we had read in English books but seen little, will be to say the least. And, when Abul Kalam waited for us to question him, we were mute as two statues. The reason was that both of us were confused. We had entered Abul Kalam's den in the hope of impressing on him our moral and intell ectual superiority. Instead, this most amazing man had simply contrived without any effort to make us look like simple fools! That we were put at ease in a little while need not be doubted. And, when we left Abul Kalam half an hour later after listening to his replies to our questions, one of us—it was the late Mr. Amulya Chandra Chatterjea, Director of Intelligence to Reuter's and the Associated Press of India, quoted Chesterfield's famous lines:

> "The well-bred man will converse with his inferiors without insolence, and with his superiors with respect and ease."

There was no doubt that Chatterjea was right. This brief interview with Abul Kalam Azad taught us very much more than any University could teach.

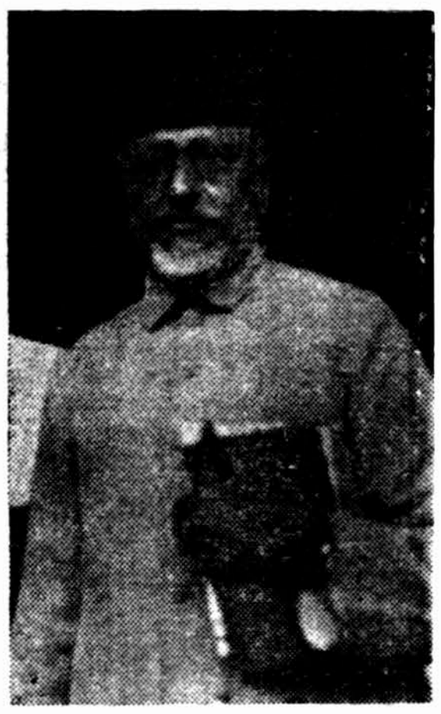
No wonder that Abul Kalam, like Rajen Babu, is the recipient of affectionate and true deference at the hands of his colleagues of the Congress Working Committee. But let us make no mistake. Men there are who make up for their deficiency in wisdom by their manners. Abul Kalam is, by no means, one of them. I shall not tire the reader with tiresome phraseologies and quotations to describe Moulana Abul Kalam Azad. Much as the world may marvel, he is easily one of the brainiest men in the Indian public life—no, sir, certainly not less brainy than the distinguished Prime Minister of Madras, the Hon. Mr. Rajagopalachariar. Abul Kalam's analytical brain beggars description and does credit to eminent constitutional 'pandits' who revel in discussions and hair-splitting arguments on the principles of law as opposed to case laws on particular points. I shall relate an anecdote

A Memory Of 1933

I am carrying the reader to the early months of 1933. Lord Willingdon was then flattering himself that he had crushed the Indian National Congress. A few days yet remained for the Calcutta session of the Indian National Congress which had been banned by the authorities as "an unlawful body." Mr. M. S. Aney was to have presided. But neither he nor Pandit Malaviya who was to take his place, had yet been arrested. At this time, Mr A Rangaswami Aiyangar, the talented editor of "The Hindu" made a suggestion which soon caught public imagination. The occasion for the suggestion was this. Civil Disobedience having been suspended practically for whatever reasons, argued Rangaswami, there was no meaning in pursuing a policy of vendetta against the Congress. Moreover, some Congress leaders including Pandit Malaviya were willing to recall the "revolt" programme subject to certain conditions. And, in the belief that he could persuade Lord Willingdon to persuade the Mahatma to resume his interest in the Round Table Conference politics, which were just then reaching the stage of the Joint Parliamentary Committee, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru bestirred himself. Soon the idea caught fire and was a slogan for newspaper articles. The result was that inspired interviews either for a continuance or a withdrawal of Civil Disobedience were the feature of the Indian Press in those days. Many Congress leaders expressed themselves either for or against the proposal. In the meanwhile, an up-country journal edited by a non-Congressman threw out a suggestion that such members of the Working Committee as were still outside His Majesty's prison walls should meet together and discuss the question. The paper suggested also that the authorities should not ban those meetings, for it argued cleverly:

> "How can you expect a withdrawal of Civil Disobedience if you are not going to permit those responsible for it to meet and make their choice"?

Undoubtedly, it was a clever suggestion which, I have reason to think, appealed to Lord Willingdon also. Some of the prominent Congress leaders—for obvious reasons I shall not mention their names—fell a victim to this clever suggestion and agreed to have a meeting of the still "free" members of the Congress High Command. Having read some such "interview" in a Calcutta newspaper, I called on Abul Kalam Azad at No. 3, Stores Road, Ballyganj, Calcutta and with great difficulty managed not to get scorched by the minions of the C.I.D. who in large numbers had constituted themselves as the life guards of this incomparable trustee of India's brain. As soon as I was ushered into Abul Kalam's room, I pretended to make light of



Maulana Abul Kalam Azad.

the outside spectacle and remarked jocularly:

"Moulana Saheb, personally, I I am grateful to Government for protecting you with the aid of these minions of law. It is encouraging that we have to pay no price for this attention."

"No, my friend, you are wrong," was Abul Kalam's quiet and dignified reply.

"How so"? was all I could ask.

"We pay a heavy price. These men are paid for by the Indian Nation."

A Staggering Revelation

And then, for lack of an answer, I dived straight into the purpose for which I had sought the interview. I asked Moulana Abul Kalam Azad what he had to say to the suggestion that still "free" members of the Congress Working Committee should meet and recall Civil Disobedience provided an "understanding" between Government and the Congress was likely to be reached. Knowing him essentially as a man of peace, I must confess that I had expected Moulana Abul Kalam Azad to say "yes," because the suggestion for the meeting had also held out the hope that the thousands of Civil Disobedience prisoners would be set at liberty on the wake of the meeting. But I was mistaken. Even to-day I can recall the grave

(Continued on Page 54)

The toughest spot for a grouch is in the morning when the room-mate gets up with a song on his lips.

PARAGOL

AN EMULSION OF
Pure Liquid Paraffin

with Agar

A Palatable, Harmless and Odourless Laxative.

For the treatment of Constipation and Attendant Troubles.

PARAGOL is ideal for the treatment of those who are suffering from the results of self-administered, old-fashioned purgatives.

CALCUTTA BENGAL CHEMICAL BOMBAY.

Agents: ORIENT DRUG AGENCY, Princess Street, Bombay—2.

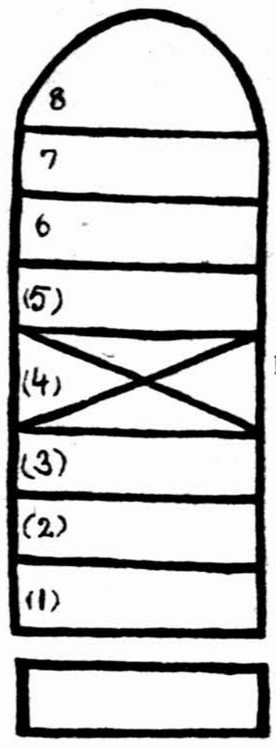
India's Indigenous Games

Despite Long Neglect, Many Interesting Indoor & Outdoor Have Survived Which Deserve To Be Popularised To-day

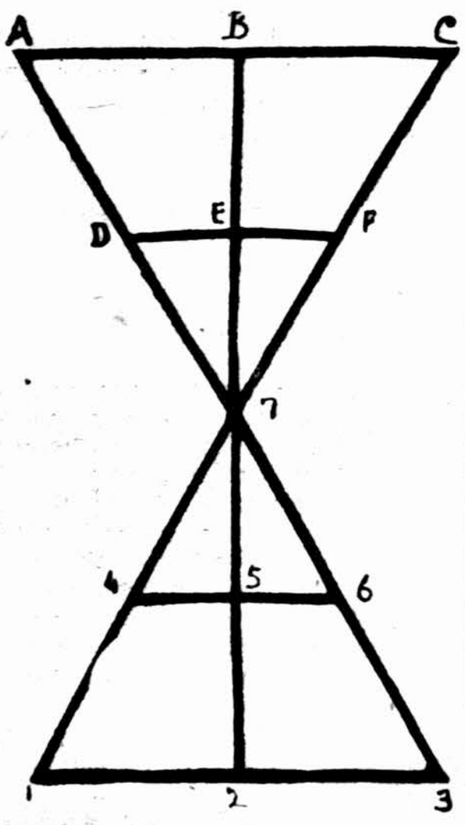
A PARTICULARLY happy feature in the life of modern Indian youth is theid growing interest in games and athletics. Although comparatively speaking a new comer to the sphere of sports, India has already proved her superiority in many of its departments. In hockey she has no rival in the world; in football, cricket and tennis she is slowly forging ahead and the signs are not lacking that her athletes also are earnestly endeavouring to reach the high standard of performance established at international meetings, observes Sri. Nilima Devi writing in "Indian States Railways Magazine".

There is an idea abroad that before the introduction of the Western types of games and sports India had none of her own. This is entirely erroneous. For games, both indoor and outdoor, were popular amongst all classes in India even as far back as the Vedic age. Indian folk literature abounds in references to many games of the indigenous variety requiring skill and training, concentration and stamina. These games were part of the education of the young from the very early age to the adult period. It is interesting to observe that some of the indoor games, particularly, were real "intelligence tests", the idea being not only to stimulate the spirit of enquiry in young minds but also to arouse in them a healthy spirit of rivalry. These games were devised in such a manner as to suit the different age-groups

It is known that the Buddhist age gave a strong impetus to all indigenous games in India. Numerous books have been written on the contributions of the Buddhists to India's social and cultural life but very few on the part the Buddhists have played in preserving and stimulating the ideal of physical fitness amongst the young manhood of those days. The Buddhists were not entirely other-worldly; they aimed at a harmonious development of the mind and body of the people.



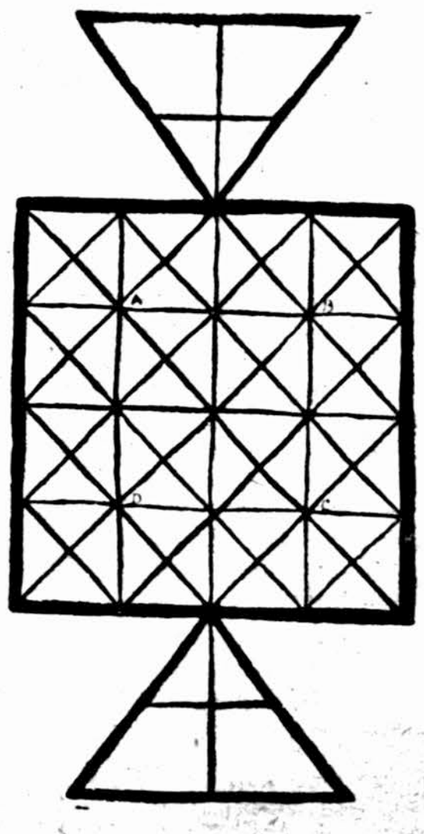
BURIGANG COURT



BAG BANDI COURT

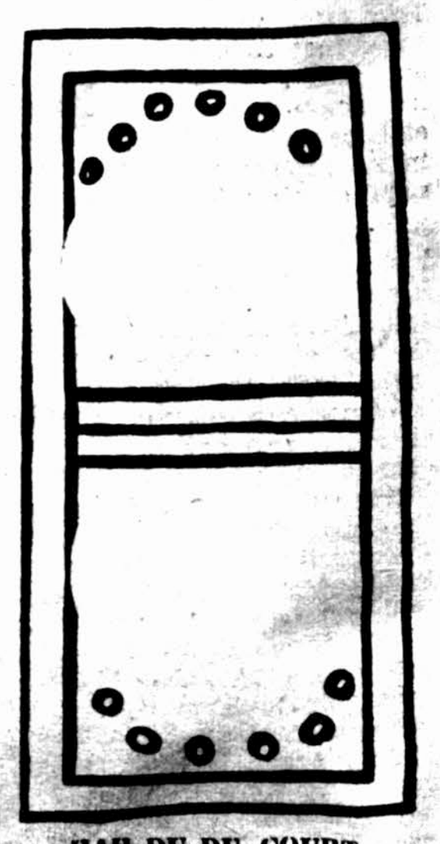
etc. Originally these must have formed parts of the art of the wrestler or boxer in the defensive as well as aggressive tactics.

A great many of India's indigenous games are in a state of decay, of course, mainly due to



MANGAL KOT COURT

impetus was given to "lathi-play" in Bengal by the Nationalist movement in the Partition days. Although no longer so widespread as it was amongst the Bengali youth of those days "Lathi-play" has not entirely lost its popularity. It was from the very day of its origin linked up with the physical culture movement; and probably that partially accounts for its restricted sphere of utility and appeal. "Lathi-play" in its more popular forms of physical education and entertainment has now been absorbed in the Pratachari movement. This is certainly in keeping with the modern attitude to sport; for it is recognised to-day that no kind of sport has a chance of becoming universally popular if its range of usefulness is not wide enough to meet the present needs of the nation's physical and moral uplift, through the play-instinct. This instinct, in its turn, is best fostered by the removal of social taboos, and various kinds of foolish checks on the growth of young minds, which the family or community may impose entirely due to their traditional mentality.



HAH-DU-DU COURT

JU-JUTSU IN INDIA

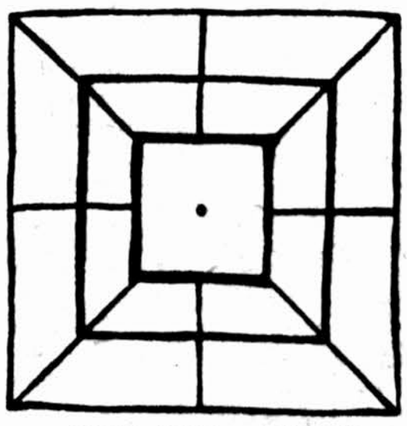
Ju-jutsu had its origin in India; it travelled with the Buddhists to China, then to Korea and finally to Japan where it took a firm hold. In the early days of its introduction in Japan it was confined only to the warrior class but the Japanese masses did not take very long to recognize its great appeal and usefulness. The practice of ju-jutsu i practically lost in India to-day but the evidences of its popularity in this country, even three or four hundred years ago, are to be found in the numerous illustrations of this manly game on temple-sculptures, folk paintings and even on embroidered garments for domestic use.

Closely allied to ju-jutsu are still to be found scattered throughout the villages of India a number of games such as "pay-tara, ek-patta, Keora, melami". Variants of these games are still practised in Bengal by the adepts in "nakani-chubani, lang-mara, gangbeda," their gradual replacement by the Western games, though there are some which still hold sway in certain parts of the country. In saying this we do not wish to suggest that the introduction of the more modern games has had no beneficial effect on India's rising generation; but it has to be confessed that the village has lost much of its sporting life. Its whole attitude to games appears to have changed; now the village schoolboy prefers football.

SHIKAR IN OLD DAYS

A well-known editor in Bengal recalling the days of his boyhood when the indigenous games were still popular in his village writes:—

"In the days of my boyhood there used to be general hunting excursions for all and sundry in the spring called EKHYAN SHIKAR. Generally small game only like hare, small deer &c., were beaten up and disabled with "lathies" and spears &c., or shot with bows and arrows or muzzle loading guns. But sometimes bears and tigers turned up and were also bagged. Archery was practised to a greater extent in those days than now."



BARO PAT COURT

Archery is practically on its last legs but it bears a noble tradition of heroism and valour in the annals of Indian spot. A strong

CAUSE OF DECADENCE

The real cause of decadence of the play-instinct in India has to be traced in the lack of elasticity in the attitude of the average Indian to games in general. The indigenous games grew out of the soil, as it were and continued without much change for many years. Then came the impact of the West upon our lives, and when we were called upon to face the new problems of educating our young, we somehow failed to make the necessary adjustments. Football, hockey, tennis and cricket we have accepted but under protest, and at the same time, we have been found hopelessly lacking in our capacity to readjust our ideas on the subject of games as an instrument of national fitness.

At any rate, the Indian genius in games arrests attention for its inventive skill and cleverness. The agile, tricky and swift-footed Indian footballer of to-day is absolutely true to the tradition. The aim: of originators of every game indigenous to India appears to have been to foster alertness rather than to test endurance or stamina. Let us take a few examples.

Burigang (something like Hop Scotch) is a typical one. The game is entirely for boys and any number can take part in it. This is how it is played. First the players draw a rectangular court about 15 X 5 feet and divide it by horizontal lines at a distance of 1½ feet each. The starting place is called 'burigang' (which literally means the "Old River"), from

(Continued On Page 51)

KERALA KALA MANDALAM

School For Kathakali Actors

By CHIMAN SHETH

ON the bank of the Bharatpura, in Malabar, stands a lovely little village, Cheruthuruthi by name. Although small, the place has its unique importance for being the only centre from where the cultural traditions of Malabar have spread out. It is the Kerala-Kalamandalam, founded six years ago by Vallathol, the great poet of Malabar. Originally the academy was started in another place nearby, but the little huts by the riverside proved a better background for the budding dancers to practice.

It is very significant to note here that great uoets like Tagore and Vallathol have sacrificed much of their literary creation to revive the ancient traditions of India as preserved by various indigenous schools of dancing. I intend to give here a short sketch of the centre that stands for the traditional dance-form of Malabar viz. Kathakali.

A Kathakali Mudra signifying the "King."

Three Arts In One

Kathakali is a complex art constituting three fine arts—Abhinaya, (acting), Nritya (dancing) and Geeta (music). It is a pantomime in which the actors do not speak or sing, but interpret their ideas and emotions through a highly sensitive medium of appropriate gestures, picturesque hand-poses and vivid facial expressions, perfectly intelligible even to the uninitiated. Indeed, such an elaborately codified system of a dumb yet eloquent kind of expressions is the unique distinction of Kathakali and one of the richest and strangest things which Kerala can show the world.

In the above institute the course of Kathakali-acting is of six years. This is generally taken by the Malayali students of south Malabar. Outside students go there chiefly to study the main parts of Kathakali art, e.g., Abhinaya, Navarasas, Mudras and a few dances. The best of the Kathakali exponents are working there to teach this ancient art.

Kathakali used to be very popular in Kerala until quite recent times. The days were not far off when almost every aristocratic family of Kerala had a troupe of Kathakali players under its name and patronage, when every man of culture was, so to say, a connoisseur of Kathakali. Then the influx of western education among the youth brought about a change in the condition. Civilised noses

The author in the Kathakali role of "Krishna."

began to sniff at the old aroma of this art, and dainty palates dared not know its taste.. Now-a-days, however, there is an improvement in the situation, a change of heart in the attitude of the intelligentsia, a tendency to revive and refresh the old beauties of Kerala's glorious artistic past, which is largely due to the gifted efforts of Vallathol, the great poet of the present day Kerala.

Course Of Training

In the monsoon for four months regular practice starts there and at other seasons of the year they present Kathakali shows and tour wherever necessary.

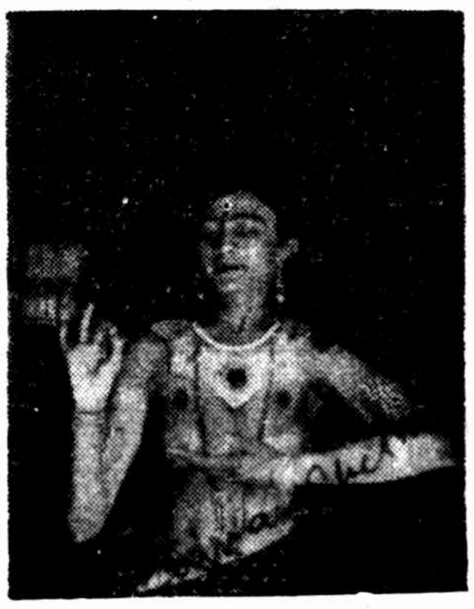
The practice starts in June. About 3-30 a.m. the students wake up and sit for 'eye-practice'. The teachers sit opposite to them to supervise the practice. This lasts for one and a half hours. After this they go to "Kalari" (dancing hall) and wear a kind of 'langoti' (suspender) and apply oil to their bodies in such a manner that one would think they were preparing to take oil bath. After this there is a peculiar type of Kathakali jump which they practice at least a hundred and fifty times each. Then comes Kathakali exercises calculated to shape the body in a particular way. After this comes foot-work. Altogether this course lasts for an hour and a half.

When the exercise is finished they do not wipe off the sweat, but give a peculiar type of massage to make the body perfect in shape for dancing. But I am afraid an ordinary man will not be able to undergo this type of message, which it lasts for about twenty minutes.

After the massage they go for bath and breakfast. About 8-30 a m. they go to "Kalari" for "Chaliattam". Here they play some selected stories. The Bhagvatkar sings and plays the 'tal' with the sticks on a wooden block. (During public shows, however, they play on the 'Canda', a kind of drum.) This lasts till 11-30 a.m. At noon they take some rest.

A Mudra Signifying "Sakhi" (Beloved).

At 2-30 p. m. once again they start playing stories till 6-30 p. m.



"A Buddha Bhikku".

The next hour is devoted to relaxation and chat. At 7-30 p. m. they start playing 'Mudras' and 'Navarasas' and at about 9 p. m. they take their dinner and go to bed.

Students who come from the mofussil are provided with various conveniences. The Kalamandal's new building is now ready and a number of students can be accommodated therein. In the main room they play Kathakali. Last year we had to face many difficulties. This year I enjoyed my short stay there during July and August.

Kathakali is based on Mudras and Abhinaya. More than six hundred Mudras are in use. It is a language by itself and we can talk to one another with its help.

The people of Kerala take keen interest in these shows and sometimes they walk miles to see them. The plots of the plays are invariably taken from the Hindu epics, the Ramayana, Mahabharat and the Bhagawata. All the dialogues are set to music, intended to be sung, not by the actors, but by vocal musicians specially trained for the purpose. The women characters are always played by men who paint their faces in yellowish flesh colour.

Kathakali is essentially an art of Kerala. It is the natural offspring of the imagination of a race srongly individual in culture and tradition.

FATHER KILLS HIS SIX CHILDREN

A man named Hugo Scharssberger, of Stuttgart, maddened at being forsaken by his wife, killed his six children, aged from 4 to 11 years, with a hammer, poured petrol over his furniture, and set fire to his house.

He then set his shop and workshop alight, soaked his clothing in petrol, put a match to it, and, blazing like a human torch, rushed out and shot himself.

After an evening of dancing at this time of year one's left wondering if a Turkish Bath wouldn't have been more satisfying.

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Our Modern Ways

(By AZAMI AJMERI)

I HATE to sulk or to look gloomy, but when I see India, the home of virtue and godliness, being led, in the life-time of Mahatma Gandhi, to believe in "Birth Control" instead of "Self Control," I confess I do a little bit of groaning!

A similar admirable tendency is visible in forming and fixing our other modern moral and social codes. "Thou shalt not jump in the well," you say, but you notice that the injunction is not being rigidly followed. So you relax and change it to, "Thou shalt not jump in the well at all times." Still the defaulters are many. You very sensibly make another alteration. It now reads: "Jump in the well by all means, but let no one know of it." This, too, is not strictly observed, you discover. So, like a tremendously sensible person that you are, you take a sigh of relief and decide that there is absolutely no harm in jumping in the well! Consequently and naturally life becomes worth living and the world is filled with beauty and sunshine!

The darkness of the old era is fast disappearing, the cool light of the new era is dawning. There are sure cures for all old ills—quick, instantaneous, unfailing cures. If you want to check infant mortality, cease to produce infants. If there are no happy marriages, "no marriage" is the remedy. If you suffer from headache, get rid of the head and end the bother! These are modern commandments. You are simply required to have the courage of your convictions and sleep well!

After all what is the use of putting old restrictions and strewing our path with sundry "don'ts" as an impediment to our free movements, when we know that, if we do not heed them no corporal punishment will be forthcoming. There is no need to ask me not to touch a burning coal for if I do I shall burn my fingers. But there is absolutely no sense in preventing me from kissing a neighbour's daughter when I know it would do no harm and moreover if I do not expedite matters, the blacksmith's son would anticipate me and win the bet!

It is freer, lighter, brighter place in which we are emerging from a dark, damp, dingy hole of a world. Here is sunshine, beauty and flowers. Here is spring all the year round, and no winter. It is in the fitness of things that while a father in the olden days advised his son to guard himself against all temptations, a modern father should slap his son on the shoulder, laugh boisterously and beg him earnestly to have a good time!

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CURSE OF HOPE DIAMOND DOGS STAGE STAR

May Yohe, Friend Of Edward VII, Dies In Poverty

After years spent in the shadow of the legendary curse of the ill-omened Hope diamond which she once wore, May Yohe, stage celebrity of the gay nineties and friend of Edward VII. when he was Prince of Wales. has died in comparative poverty in Boston (Mass.), aged 69.

Three times married. she wore the Hope diamond as the wife of Lord Francis Hope (now Duke of Newcastle). who then owned the gem which was said to have been stolen from the eye of a Burmese idol in 1642.

Some years ago she said: "I can't help thinking that the strange influence of the diamond had something to do with the tragedy of my married life."

Edward VII. Picture Near Death-Bed

Once the idol of the stage-door "Johnnie," with the theatre world at her feet, she spent her last years broken in health. glad to accept a £3-a-week job as a clerk.

During her last hours a picture of a bearded man, autographed "Edward" and inscribed "To May, 1898", was in a mounted frame a few feet from her death-bed. The picture was a gift of Edward VII, when he was Prince of Wales.

May Yohe, born in Pennsylvania. had her full share of happiness and misfortune in life. A chance event—the request to sing a solo in a church—led to her stage career. A chance meeting led to her marriage to Lord Francis Hope.

She left him after a few years of marriage and in 1902 he divorced her. She then married Captain Bradlee Strong, a dashing young American Army officer. That marriage, too, was a failure.

Her third marriage was to Captain John A. Smuts in 1914. It was ended by her death.

She came to London in 1893 and won popularity with "Honey, ma Honey."

The Hope diamond, whose influence seemed to dog her, brought tragedy to most of its wearers from Marie Antoniette, who was beheaded, to Sultan Abdul Hamid of Turkey, who was deposed.

No Ill-Luck To Duke

The Duke of Newcastle, who once owned the diamond, told the "News Chronicle" that he never had any qualms about ill-luck when he had it.

"As far as I know no ill-luck came to my family.

"Superstitious people may believe the story of the curse. Certain people do believe in superstition.

"I do not, and there you are.

"The stone was a French Crown jewel before the Revolution.

"It disappeared, and then it turned up again with the Hopes, of Amsterdam, who were bankers. My grandmother, a Hope, left it to me, and I sold it at the beginning of this century.

"It is oval, roughly the size of a golf ball.

"Its colour was a curious slate blue, and it was set in a brooch.

"My grandmother lent it to my mother at different times to wear at State functions, but during the whole of the time I had it it never left the safe at the bank."

The Duke was the first husband of Miss May Yohe.

It has been said she had worn it on the stage, but "Nobody wore it while I had it," said the Duke. "It was unsuitable for wear."

The legend that it was stolen from a Hindu temple may have started with the publication of Wilkie Collins "Moonstone' (a classic crime story that stands re-reading).

DOCTORS URGE REFORM OF ABORTION LAW

Voluntary Parenthood As Women's Right

After fifteen months the Departmental Committee on Abortion, Chairman Mr. Norman Birkett, K. C. has completed the evidence, —says the "News Chronicle"

Terms of reference were to inquire into the whole question and to consider what legal reform is desirable.

More than 70 witnesses, religious, political, medical, and social, have given evidence.

One groupe of women in the lace industries came from Nottingham to London to give personal evidence, because they feared that the view of working women was not being fully represented.

AFTER BOURNE CASE

Acquittal of Mr. Aleck Bourne, the Wimpole Street surgeon, in a recent test case has done much to clarify the legal position, but according to medical witnesses before the committee the clarification should be carried still further.

The British Medical Association suggests that doctors who contemplate therapeutic abortion should be obliged to obtain the sanction of a professional colleague.

Doctors agree with eugenic reformers that they should be permitted to perform operation when there is reasonable certainty that serious disease will be transmitted.

One case was quoted of a woman who had five mentally deficient children before a famous surgeon was prevailed upon to perform an operation to prevent her having more children.

Witnesses argue that such steps would do much to reduce the 90,000 illegal operations which it is estimated take place every year.

The Abortion Law Reform Committee plead that the Brikett committee shall recognise the principle of voluntary parenthood, which implies abortion of every woman who desires it, under proper medical control.

If this is too advanced, the reformers suggest abortion should be made legal on health, social and economic grounds, and failing this, merely safeguard the health of the mother.

How Soviet Russia Looks After Children

THE ONE COUNTRY IN ALL THE WORLD THAT HAS MADE CARE OF CHILDREN ITS SUPREME CONCERN

BY D. G. TENDULKAR.

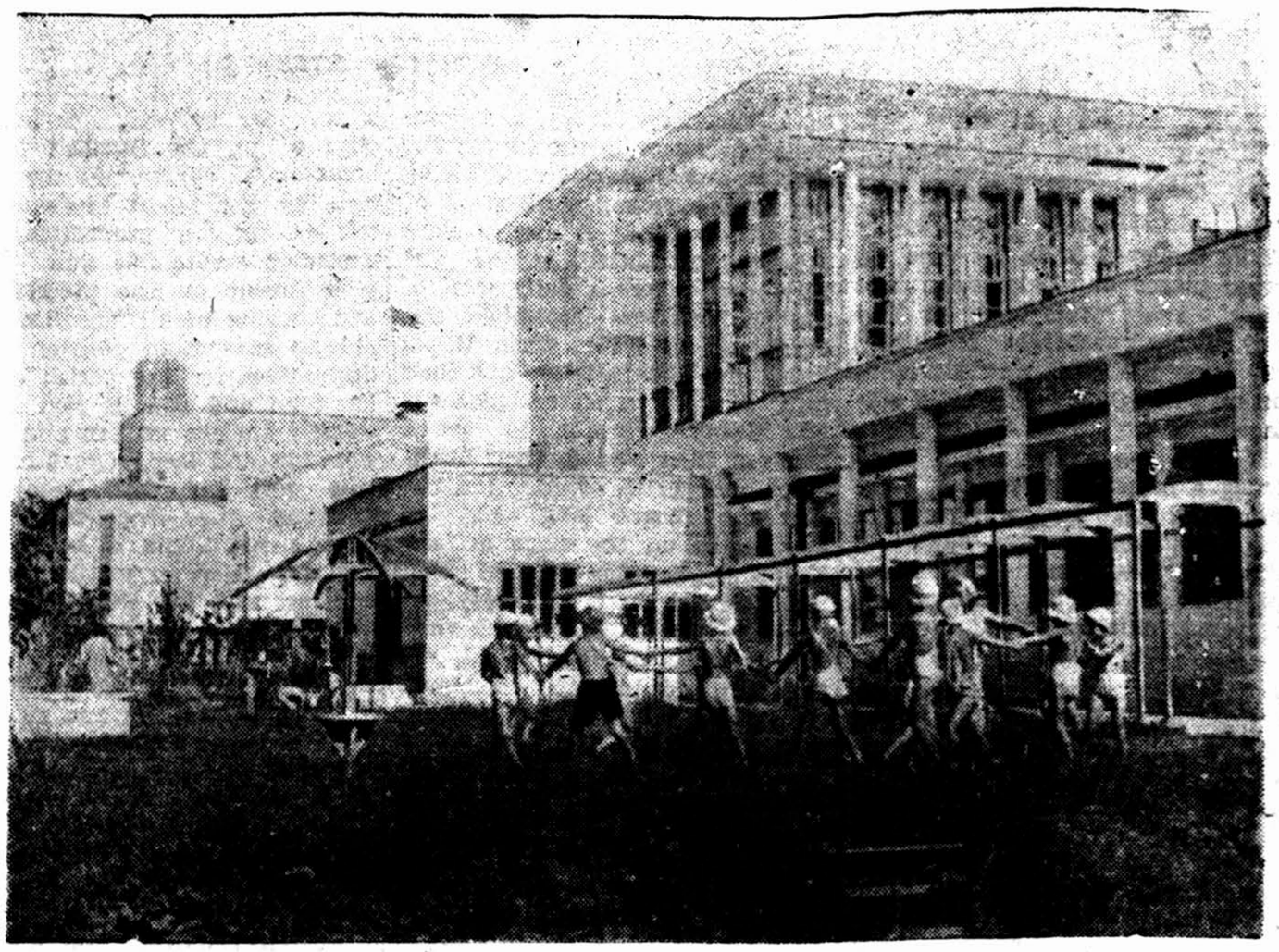
EVERYWHERE children are loved, but unfortunately only the children born with the silver-spoon in their month have happy childhood in the capitalist lands. There is one country where such difference does not exist and every precaution is taken that every child gets the best possible care from the very childhood. And this country, of course, is the Union of the Socialist Soviet Republic (U.S.S.R.), commonly known as Soviet Russia. Even the most die-hard enemies of this land openly confess it.

There are thousands of maternity homes in U.S.S.R. In the Children's section of these maternity homes, along with gynaecologists there are special children's doctors. This has a great significance for the growth and development of children, as new born babies spend their first days, the most dangerous in their life, in maternity homes.

Children's Consultation Centres

When the mother with her baby returns home, the maternity home informs the Children's Consultation Bureau about it, and immediately a sister from the consultation centre visits the mother. The sister examines the new born baby, acquaints herself with the living conditions of the family, and gives to the mother all the necessary instructions about feeding and care of the baby.

The Children's Consultation Centre continues to watch the baby until it is four years old. The doctors from this centre not only treat the sick children, but regularly examine the healthy ones. They watch the development of each and every baby, the changes in its weight and growth. Thanks to this, they are able to notice timely, abnormalities of every kind. Thus these doctors who regularly watch a definite group of children attached to the given Consultation Centre are in a position to prevent or even liquidate rickets tuberculosis and such dangerous diseases. Each Consultation Centre has a physio-therapeutic cabinet equipped with quartz lamps (mountain-sun) for curing and preventing rickets and other diseases.



Most modern houses with big windows are specially built where children spend most of their time in learning their lessons or resting when ill. Here is a typical building of this kind.

Milk-Kitchens

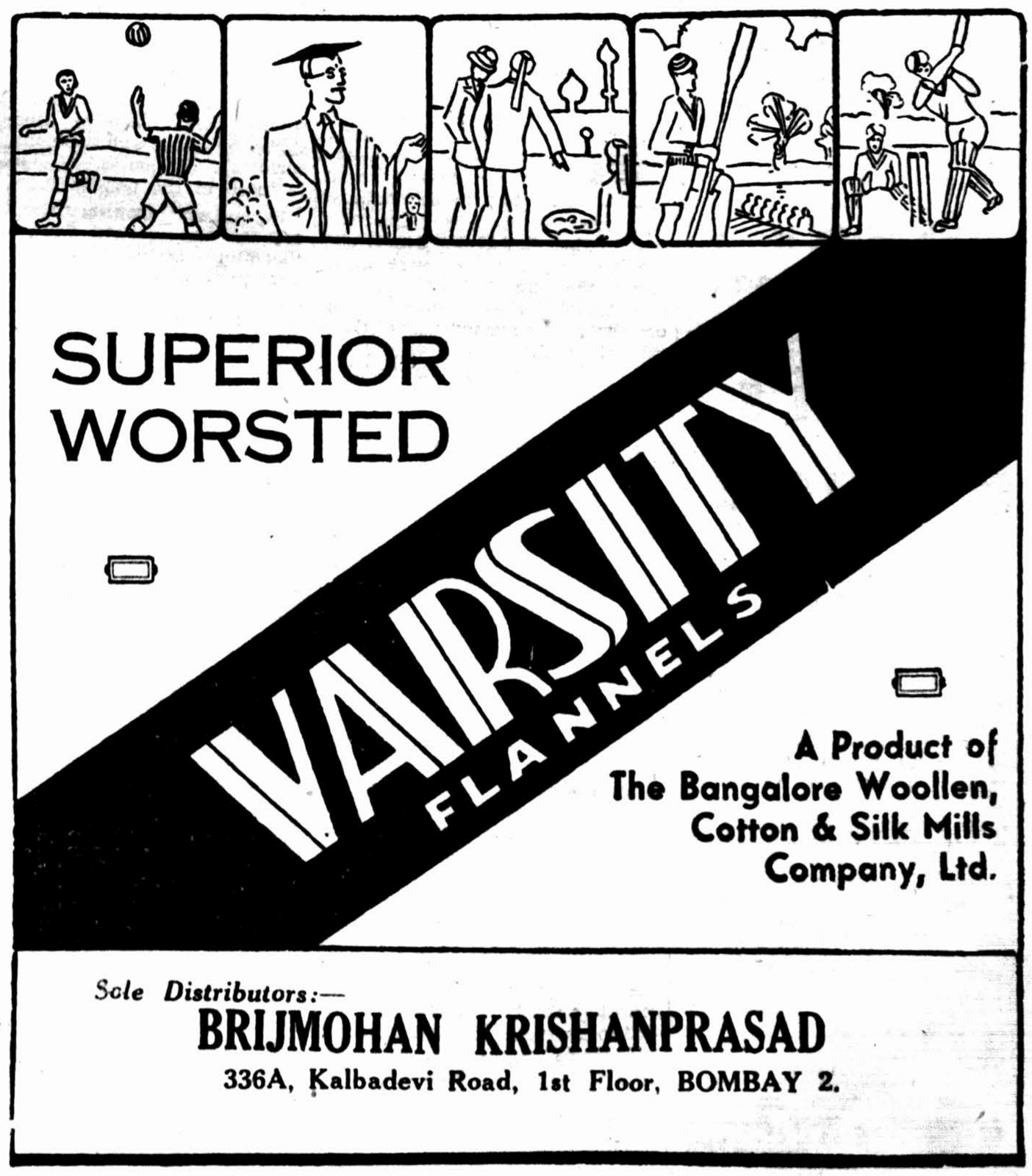
Besides, these Consultation Centres have special dietetic pharmacies, the so-called "Milk Kitchens" and children who need special feeding obtain it here. There are now over 4,000 Children's Consultation Centres in the U.S.S.R. They fight successfully for the decrease of the death-rate and children's di ses. and thus to bring up healthy generation of Soviet people

Children's Poly-clinics

Children of over six years are looked by the Children's Poly-

(Continued On Page 43.)

You no longer are of the younger generation if you think you won't live to tell the tale unless you get to bed by ten o'clock.



SATERGLANTAN

A Stronghold Of Home-Craft In Sweden

(By MAJOR STERNER.)

UPON arrival at the Insjon station in Sweden the beauty of the scenery does not immediately strike the eye, as is the case in other places in Dalecarlia, but after a short while only, on the way to Knippboberget mountain, the most beautiful view stretches before you. Outside the main cottage of Saterglantan, 300 m. above sea level, you make a halt and enjoy a magnificent picture: the whole of Lake Insjon lying as a silver glittering mirror down in the valley between dark forest patches, shore fields, villages, and blue mountain ridges.

Quite in harmony with this truly Swedish scenery is the establishment of Saterglantan, called by the author Karl Erik Forslund, "a mighty nice farm in the good old fashion." From a modest beginning it has expanded year by year. Just as the exterior of the establishment presents a picture of the building art of olden times, one may say that the moving force of the work is identical with the characteristics of the Dalecarlians: delight in work, efficency, energy, and tenacious confidence in the future. For here it was a matter of breaking way and overcoming all kinds of difficulties. Risky it was to place a home-craft society beyond the high-road, where a daily sale of the products was impossible. But during all the years when Misses Vilma and Elsa Langbers had their field of work in other places it was always their aim to get a home of their own in their birthplace, the parish of Al. And the site was chosen long ago. It was to be on the slope of the Knippoberget, where lay at that time an old mountain dairy, renowned for its beautiful view. The goal was reached at last, and the first sod in the acquired ground was taken in the spring of 1922. Soon after the main cottage was erected on the crest of the hill, a redpainted building in two storeys, with small-paned windows and a graceful porch, closely followed by a weaving cottage, several storehouses, dairy cottages, etc. Here the own home was to be combined with a recreation home and a teaching institution for textile and woodwork; alongside with this, manufacturing of home-craft products on a big scale was to be carried on, in the same way as it enters into the programme of any organized home-craft association.

RECREATION CENTRE

How were these things to be combined most appropriately? It seemed unthinkable to combine a weaving school with a recreation home without serious inconvenience. The question was, however, solved in an excellent way. The farm-house was arranged to receive guests, who came to enjoy scenery and air, and the weaving school was placed at a proper distance from this. The latter building, almost immediately after Saterglantan had been opened, had to be changed and enlarged, as it was apparent that neither the pupils' rooms nor the teaching localities were sufficient, the run of pupils being considerable. Furthermore, many of the guests started using their recreation time for joining in the work of the pupils in the weaving cottage and the sloyd rooms, in order to get entertaining and useful occupation for a few hours daily. The said weaving cottage also contained a large locality for manufacturing of rugs and other textiles on order, this work being effected by specially trained weaveresses. On the upper floor several guest and pupils' rooms have been fitted up.

The greatest part of the textile manufacturing for sale takes place outside of Saterglantan, in Al and neighbouring parishes, and in this connection it may be pointed out that—as is the case in many other similar societies—the superintending of the work is rendered difficult by the great distances, not to mention the expenses incurred by the sending off and fetching of urgent work. At Saterglantan difficulties are there to be conquered; this must be the secret of the success, textile manufacture and weaving-school alike have had, not only within Sweden, but outside its boundaries. After this, or rather behind the whole production and instruction, lie solidity and workmanship in conjunction with real artistic talent. Certificated from the "Friends of Art Weaving and Needleworkers," Elsa Langbtrs developed, year by year, her artistic gifts within the Swedish textile home-craft sphere. At the same time as her talent expressed itself in her own production, she expended respectable and energetic labour on the preservation and copying of all she has been able to save from oblivion and destruction, for the parish of Al has been and still is rich in extremely ancient woollen and linen weavings and lace. Great help in this work she had from her youngest sister, Ingeborg. The older sister, Vilma, although being interested in textiles, too, in contrast with her sisters, had devoted herself to the practical side of life and passed a course in farm-managing at the professional school in Uppsala and its farm, Brogard. This knowledge now rendered her good service in the economic domain of the establishment. Thus these three sisters formed a partnership in order to manage their farm in the best possible way.

ESTABLISHMENT AT WORK

Let us make a short round through the establishment.

The farm yard bell on the gable of the weaving cottage rings at half past eight for breakfast. Before this hour, however, the most diligent pupils have already been working for several hours. Soon youth from all directions come rushing from their picturesque dwellings (store houses and mountain farm huts) and from the weaving cottage, on their way to the main cottage. The roomy dining room is entirely fitted with Dalecarlian furniture, an open fire-place, and Dalecarlia paintings on the walls. A few steps down; and you will find yourself in the drawing-room, glowing with the colour-brilliancy that has been woven into carpets, furniture stuffs, hangings and cushions. The furniture, of course, is manufactured in the parish.

Beyond the drawing-room there are on the ground floor, small, charmingly furnished guest-rooms, and from here a staircase leads up to the exhibition room, where there is ample opportunity of admiring Swedish home-craft products. It is undeniably a home-craft, constituting an example to be followed and one that will make the antagonists of home-craft constituting an example to It is noticeable that the weaveresses have had the very right guidance, whether it is a case of effecting, with vegetable-coloured wool, the soft shades that are hand-made articles greatest charm or manufacturing the finest linen weavings of 4, up to 11 shafts.

EXHIBITION HALL

The exhibition hall shows peculiar and varying craft of utility-stamped character. Glossy and finely-spun is the yarn in the many linen goods—"Saterglantan whole-linen." Of this there are napkins in "Alkrus" style and other all-linen table-cloths in ancient Al-patterns. Elsa Langbers had the advantage of copying her own family's large linen store. Rugs in modern musters, carpets after old models, draperies and runners, furniture fabrics and above all a big collection of modern dress stuffs etc. form an attractive art-craft collection and, in addition, soft fire-rugs of felt from the not very big, but prefessedly good sheep farm.

It has always been asserted that home-craft is essentially a secondary industry to agriculture. This is true even nowadays. But home-craft now, more than previously, counts among its practisers also people outside the peasant-class, and this is not least important in our time, when it may be of great economic value for any home. Saterglantan makes a great contribution in this respect, those who enjoy the teaching there learning material-treatment and getting a sense of colour harmony. The founders of the school having sold it to the "Foreningen Handarbetets Vanner", Stockholm (Friends of Art Weaving and Needlework), the same principles are ruling in teaching and in conducting the work of the many home-weavers in the parish.

From the working programme for the teaching it appears that the manufacture of typical Dalecarlian weavings constitutes only a part of the programme. All kinds of weaving are taught practically and theoretically, without being confined to local characteristics. The different kinds of weaving are manifold, and only part of them may be mentioned, in order to show how rich and extensive is our native home-craft in this respect. The pupil is taught to-shaft-twill and different kinds of diaper, gobelin technique, "rollakan," pile knot, rug, "Flemish" and other kinds of hautelisse techniques, Dalecarlian bobbin-lace and spinning, fringe-plaiting, Finnish weaving, Soumak inlay, "opphamta," "plucked opphamta," "Krabbasnar," "dukagang," manufacture of dress stuffs, furniture fabrics and curtains, etc.

COSMOPOLITAN AIR

A veritable confusion of tongues prevails in the weaving halls, for from all countries have foregathered young women, who either intend studying for weaving teachers or who want to acquire knowledge in the secrets of the weaving art, in order to be in a position to manufacture textiles for their home. Far, from the most northernly parish in Lofoten, has come a blonde Norwegian girl, keen on learning all the techniques that are to be found on the textiles domain in Sweden. There is a group of Danish, German, Swiss, and Dutch girls in cheerful talk. The Swedish girls are rather proud of belonging to a country whose home-craft gets so much flattering attention. The sunshine tempts to outdoor work, and many of the pupils are bobbing, warping, and spooling, or sit in the small, movable looms under the birch-trees. From inside the weaving-rooms is heard the thud of the big looms and the sound of intensive sloyding proceeding in other rooms and on the broad terrace. The instruction in wood-sloyd is directed by a teacher, trained in the Malmsten sloyd courses. What beautiful things are produced here. Right enough the hands will get callous, but then one proudly shows a lamp-stand, carved and stained, a chandelier of ancient model, a tray with nicely painted flower ornaments, bowls, platters, etc. After the practical work begins the theoretical teaching, and thereafter comes gymnastics. One leaves the school persuaded that here is a place where solid knowledge is acquired, here is the

(Continued on Page 54)

His plate is always polished after

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WHY THE NAZI HATES THE JEW

Totalitarian Machine At Work In All Its Ruthlessness

(BY PROF. N. R. MALKANI).

I WENT to see the University Cologne (Koln) on Tuesday the 26th of July, 1938. In the Park outside the University I met the first German Jew, accidentally. To a European all Indians are alike, as to us all Chinese are alike. And for me to distinguish a German from a German Jew is as easy as distinguishing one crow from another. The Germans tell me that the Jew has curly hair, big feet, short legs and, of course, a bad conscience. Fortunately, the Jews I met in Germany did not wait for that test or I would never have known a Jew. Here is his tale:

"I know some English because I was for two years a prisoner of war in England. I lost my right arm in it. When I returned I joined an Insurance Company at 100 R.M. per month and rose to 600 R. Marks. But for the last two years I have no job. My Company discharged me for I was a Jew. The State gives me 50 R. Marks per month for my services in the war as pension. I pay 20 R. Marks as rent for one room—I had four before—and spend one mark per day for food! I am always hungry. And now my landlady has given me notice for I must move to Jewish quarters—to the Jewish 'ghetto.' My brother in U.S.A. sends me a trifle to buy clothes. I loiter the whole day in the park and creep to the public bath for a wash when others have left. I do not like to go to public places to avoid neglect or slight. My life has become heavy and I cannot go to entertainments. I have a few German friends who come to me at night, on the sly, and give me some papers to read. During the day I hide or lurk in corners. My hair has grown grey in a year. My parents had a fine hotel which is ruined and they have to live on 100 R. Marks that my brother sends them from U.S.A. And I cannot leave Germany. I have no money, and where can I go?"

Tragic Tales Of Jewish Woes

At Luntern, in Holland, I met a Jewish mother and son who left Germany two years ago. This is her tale: "We are refugees here. When my husband wanted to leave Germany I resisted then. It was fortunate that I yielded, for now no Jew can settle in Holland. At the time of the Great War we had a big business in France, but we happened to be in Germany. Our property in France was confiscated. When we left Germany for Holland our property in Germany was confiscated. But, we were happy to suffer in the war for our Fatherland. The blow is heavy now. We have lost our Fatherland and we are losing our families now. My son was a clever boy in the Academy, but in Holland he has to learn Dutch in addition to German, Latin and English that he knew. For two years he has worked hard and now the Headmaster tells me he makes little progress. He has wasted them. But, what can he do, where can he go? The Dutch shall give him no work. I have a daughter who is sweet and thoughtless. But my son is sensitive. He is wounded, for his sense of justice is wounded. I am a bad mother and my heart breaks when I see no future for my children. And they cannot marry. We have no secure living, they have no education, and our people are homeless. My sister is a widow, with property, and is yet in Germany. She writes that she is living in mental anguish and may go mad. Every knock on the door, every call on the 'phone, any sound frightens her. She weeps, for she is lonely and dare not go on the road. Her friends are leaving Germany and she cannot leave with her property. I am poor in Holland, but I never knew how one could live on so little when we had so much. But even here though I do not see it, but yet I think the feeling against Jews is growing...."

Totalitarian Machine At Work

There is no end to the individual's tale of woes, but the trouble is that the woes of Jews in Germany are neither individual nor temporary. Individual cases of persecution or expropriation happened in the first few days of frenzy. Now, the machine works and it is a terrific machine in a Totalitarian State like that of Germany. It is thorough, it is ruthless, it is scientific and, worst of all, it is self-righteous. The Jews are excluded from the Civil Service, from the professions, the Universities, the Press, the Fine Arts, the Army; they cannot hold land; they cannot employ or be employed by Germans; they can do business, but Germans are advised not to deal with them; they can run a shop, but wholesalers will not supply goods; they can import goods, but Government will not grant foreign currency; their mortgages are foreclosed, credit is refused, their land is wanted by a public body, they can sell their firm without getting anything for goodwill; they can best leave Germany, but carry only 10 per cent of the capital. Their children can go to school and sit on separate benches and hear lessons on race laws, they get no prizes, can use no Youth Hostels, join no Labour Service....The Universities reject them The social ostracism is cruel. The moral degradation complete. Here are "Pariahs" in the making in the 20th century. The tragedy was that several Germans turned round and asked how I an Indian could not understand a simple thing which Indians had practised to perfection for centuries. "Racial purity" of the Indians was the same as "Racial Hygiene" of the Germans. Manu has been reborn as Herr Streicher publishing the "Der Sturmer." Manu is dead; long live Manu.

And yet all this is understandable if we understand what is happening in Germany. Hitler once said, "We do not want any other Tod than Germany." Germany is Hitler's religion and to Germans Hitler stands for Germany. I saw in one place a great slogan: "Eine Reich, Eine Volk, Eine Fuehrer." One State, one People, one Leader. This is the temper of Germany. The Germans recognize three heroes, Fredrick the Great, Bismarck and Hitler. Even Bismarck's Germany consisted of 22 federal States, some with their own armies. All this has been swept away, Austria included, and the desire is there to absorb 15 million Germans abroad. Germany has been centuries behind England and France in national consolidation. It is making up for lost time at break-neck speed—only that in this case the neck of the Jew is breaking. There is not much personal hatred of the Jew. We did not hate the pariahs, did we? We put them in a caste. The Germans are more thorough. They do not want them. This is what a gentle lady, who would not kill a fly, writes to me, "We are not cruel with the Jews. They are not killed, they are not imprisoned. But for us they are troublesome guests and may leave our country whenever they like. The treatment of Negroes (she might have added our Pariahs) is worse. Don't believe we are cruel." I don't, but better ask the Jews and Pariahs. As individuals we are very human. As members of groups we are simply ruthless—not cruel. Such is the cuality of modern civilization.

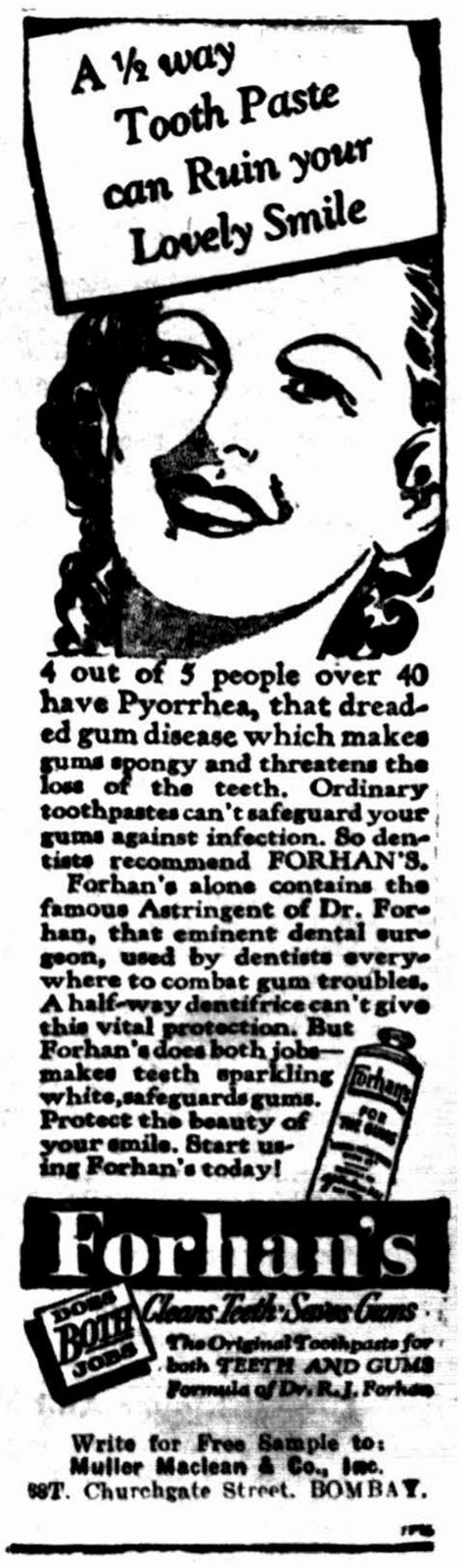
Nazi Theory Of "Race Purity"

The crux of the Jew problem is not that the Jew dislikes Germans and the Germans hate the Jew. The dislike and hate of Jew and Gentile is as old as the rise of Christianity. It is widespread, though less intense even now. It never completely died out in Germany. But, the old dislikes were religious and partly individual. The present ones are national, dubbed as racial, and partly individual. The Totalitarian State has built up a theory and a few ugly facts round the theory—as we in India did it about a more genuine theory of race purity. The real charge against the Jew is that he is homeless, stateless—a citizen of the world. The wandering Jew is International in a national Germany. He is clannish in a communal Germany. He is more exclusive—in religion, in customs, in tradition, in pride of birth—than the Brahman of India. And the chosen people of God do not find themselves as the most loved of man. Nature has its terrible laws and the Race Law of Germany is one of its revenges. "None but members of the nation may be citizens of the State. None but those of German blood, whatever their creed, may be members of the nation. No Jew, therefore, may be member of the nation." Q.E.D. Here is Nemesis and the Jew is out-Jewed in exclusiveness and in self-righteousness. The Law then proceeds to define a "Full Jew" who has Jewish grand-parents for three generations; it disables cross-breeds; it softens for those old Jews who suffered in the war for Germany.

There is a firm conviction in the German mind that the Jews are a different race with a foreign blood that will not mix with the German. The Swiss, the Pole, the Swede, the Dutch, the English mix and become German. But never the Jew. A Jew girl marries a German boy and the progeny is always Jew—not German. The Jew's blood is inveterate, and so it must mix with Jewish blood only. The German will not marry a Negro, has a distate for the Chinese. "But we don't mind marrying you, for Indians are Aryans." What say you to that? It almost silenced me. And it must be confessed that though the Jews fought in the last war, many avoided it and a great many made money out of it. It is absurd to think that not the blockade, not the American army, but the Jews helped to lose the war, "for they struck us in the back." But, it is believable that they cornered food, bought properties and built fortunes during the inflation—when

(Continued On Page 48)

The irony of life is just when you think you've got a grip on it you begin to slip.



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DUSSERAH OR NAVARATRI: Festival Of The Deified Virgin

By "Devidas"

DUSSERAH or Navaratri is an old institution with the Hindus. It is almost as old as the Shakti cult to which Arthur Avalon refers in his beautiful works on the Tantra Shastras.

According to "Devi Parakrama", a small collection of stories from the Puranas, it was an ancestor of Sri Ramachandra who first observed this festival thousands of years before the birth of Rama himself. The Goddess told him that, if he worshipped Her for nine days in the month of Aswiyuja corresponding with September-October in the white fortnight. She would be pleased to confer any boons. And, it is recorded that the king began the festival on the night of the new moon preceding He invoked the Goddess Mother in nine pots containing the pure waters of the seven sacred rivers of Hindustan and worshipped Her with the aid of holy Brahmins. Every day a young girl was also worshipped as representing the deity. The first day he worshipped a girl aged three, while the girl worshipped on the last day had just completed ten Girls above the prescribed age were disqualified from officiating at these functions. The "Devi Parakrama" mentions how the deity should be invoked in these girls. The worshipper should chant the following verse:

"I invoke in Thee Lakshmi in the form of sacred syllabels. Her who wears a garland of 52 letters. Thus Thou, unwed and tender girl, becomest the Goddess Durga Herself for the purnose of granting my boons."

It is recorded that on the ninth day the Goddess appeared before the king and granted him all his desires

Festival Of Nine Nights

Since then, this 'Navaratri', so-called because of nine nights of worship, has become a national festival among the Hindus of all denominations. Although every god is worshipped on that occasion, it has come to be associated in a special sense with Rajarajeswari, the primal Mother.

Since the original foundation of the institution, the form and mode of worship appear to have undergone many a change. To day, there are at least a dozen forms of such worship.

The most popular division is to divide the nine days in three equal parts The first three days are devoted to a worship of Durga, the spouse of Siva, the second three days to a worship of Lakshmi, the Goddess of Wealth and spouse of Vishnu the Protector, and the last three days to the invocation of Goddess Saraswati, the spouse of Brahma the Creater and the presiding genius of knowledge It is a popular notion among Hindus that a successful worship is invariably followed by a year of uninterrupted and sure progress in all directions, material as well as spiritual.

This kind of worship is general, and almost anyone can so engage himself in worshipping the Goddess.

In Bengal, Assam and certain parts of Bihar, another kind of worship obtains and is regulated by what are known as the Tantras. Scholars are still divided in their opinion as to the suitability of this kind of worship. 'Tantrik' worshippers generally employ liquor flesh and fish for the satisfaction of the goddess. They bathe the Goddess's figure in liquor and offer Her meat and drink. These are then partaken of by the devotees.

Use Of Liquor And Meat

Amongst a certain section of 'Tantriks' a new form of worship developed later on. This is adequately described in the "Parasurama Kalpa Sutra" or the rules laid down by Parasurama, the Brahmin reincarnation of Vishnu. Although this kind of worship still continues to have, many adherents, including the well-known Bhaskara Raya, the great commentator of many an original work relating to Shakti, that form of worship has been condemned by Shankaracharya, the great Hindu reformer and philosopher, who made it a point to effect reforms all over India wherever he chanced to go.

Shankara condemned the use of liquor and meat and also officiating in person of young girls or elder women. It is true, of course, that women have got to be pleased if the Goddess is to be pleased, but Shankara, who was a practical philosopher, would give no room for temptation He therefore, advocated "Durvasa Kalpa" another sacred string of rules governing the worship of the Mother whose author is said to be the sage Durvasa, known throughout India in connection with the Dattatreya cult. Durvasa wants you to worship the Mother Herself and then you may present gifts and other things to venerable women and girls through your wife. If you are a widower or a bachelor, you are disqualified from worshipping women in person. Shankara also condemned the employment of meat and drink. He upheld the use of pure milk and fruits in the worship.

This system, which he upheld, is different, however, from what appears to have been in vogue at the time of Kalidasa, the great Sanskrit poet in the court of King Bhoja. In his popular work known as "Panchasastavi" devoted to the Great Mother herself, Kalidasa says that She is worshipped with milk by the Brahmana, with ghee by the Kshatriya or the warrior caste, with honey by the Vaisya or the trading caste and with ale by the Shudra.

In actual practice, however, even adherents of the Vedic form of worship as propounded by Shankaracharya, albeit their birth in the Brahmana caste, employ milk, ghee and honey together The well-known Sringeri Math, the original monastery established by Shankara, confines itself strictly to the employment of milk only in the worship of Sri Devi.

That the officiating of women at these functions directly gave rise to scandals appears to have been true. It is no wonder, therefore, that Shankara decries the "Tantrik' form of worship.

There are other divisions too. Parasurama wants both hands to be employed in the worship of the Mother, while Durvasa bans the employment of the left hand altogether.

Divinity in female form receives special recognition during these nine days. The Bengali custom is to invite to the household the daughter and the son-in-law and load them with presents and clothes and jewellery. South India gives its womenfolk unrestrained freedom during these nine days. The popular belief is that the Goddess manifests Herself through womenfolk. And, clad in their choicest, women gather together and dance—a function in which no man has a place. A brilliant oil lamp is set and women dance round and round the lamp, the lamp itself being the emblem of knowldge and, therefore, of true freedom.

Among the temples which attract maximum crowds for the 'Navaratri' festival are the Meenakshi Temple at Madura, Kamakshi Temple at Conjeevaram, the sacred shrine of Annapurna at Benares, the famous temple of Sarada at Shringeri and the Alamelumanga temple at Tirupatti According to the "Devi Parakrama, there are sixty-four seats in all India devoted to the 'Shakti' cult, each representing one of the sixty-four branches of Hindu knowledge, while according to the Devi Bhagawata Purana, there are only fifty-two seats, each representing the power of one alphabet in the Sanskrit language. Neither of the two famous Bombay temples—Mumbadevi and Mahalakshmi—finds a mention in these books. It should be presumed, therefore, that these two temples owed their origin to the devotion of later adherents to the cult.

The one sacred book which, is read by all devotees of the Mother during the nine days of the festival is "Durga Saptashasti" or the seven hundred verses describing the exploits of the Mother in detail. A reading of the book is considered to confer great boons. A casual visit to Mumbadevi or Mahalakshmi temple will show the reader the great veneration in which this book is held by Hindus. The book is also known as "Devi Mahatmya." It deals in detail with the slaughter of Mahishasura, the great demon, by the Mother, who since then became the Mahishasuramardhini or the slaver of Mahishasura. Mysore is said to be the spot on which She killed the wicked demon.. The famous Chamundi Temple, on that account, attracts thousands of pilgrims on this occasion.

The 'Navaratri" is easily the most popular festival in India.

The Hon. Mr. K. M. Munshi, Home Member, Government of Bombay.
(A Pencil Sketch by Syt Y. K. Shukla, Artist)

CURE FOR DREAD PELLAGRA

(From A Correspondent.)

The current number of the Journal of the American Medical Association received in India should be of particular interest to this country on account of the interesting discovery or rather confirmation of the fact that Nicotinic Acid has remarkable curative effects on Pellagra

Pellagra is a disease common in certain parts of India. It is an endemic disease caused by eating damaged maize and marked by redness on parts of the body attended by separation of pieces of skin in the form of scales. This is accompanied by general weakness of the body, convulsions, etc., and also mild mental symptoms, consisting of confusion, dizziness, loss of memory and depression.

Drs. Spies, Bean and Stone have now proved for a clear fact that the administration of adequate doses of Nicotinic Acid in its various forms has definite curative effects on persons suffering from Pellagra.

The administration of Nicotinic Acid both to patients in hospitals and to "Pellagra Families" in the home environments, had remarkable effects soon after receiving this substance. The patient felt a sense of general well-being and manifested much more interest in conditions around him. Within the first 24 hours, the picture of apathy and lassitude gave way to one of wideawake interest. The effect of Nicotinic compound on the alimentary tract was dramatic. Within 24 hours there were striking objective changes in the throat and tongue

This remarkable discovery is of particular interest to India, because of the manufacture by Cipla Laboratories, Bombay of a Nicotinic compound, which is known in the medical profession as "Cardiamid". It is, therefore, a matter of congratulation to the pharmaceutical industry of India that one of its preparations can now be of immediate benefit to the poor sufferers from the dreadful disease of Pellagra

Waiters are not supposed to argue with ill-bred guests; but one head-waiter made the perfect retort to an uncouth diner.

"My position, sir," he said, "does not allow me to argue with you; but if ever it came to a choice of weapons I would choose grammar."

BOOKS AND THEIR AUTHORS

PROVINCIAL AUTONOMY

PRANTIK SWARAJYA (or Provincial Autonomy.)
BY ACHARYA V. P. LIMAYE. Published Dr. R. N. Datar, Poona City pp. 528. Price Rs. 3.

This book was published only a few weeks ago and appears to have good auspices. But the title and particularly the mark of interrogation in the title as published on the coverpage as well as the titlepage are rather incompatible both with the date of its publication and its auspices. The title is evidently a translation of Prof. K. T. Shah's "Provincial Autonomy." But Prof. Shah's "Provincial Autonomy" was published just when the "Provincial Autonomy" part of the present constitution was being ushered into execution A title, which was justified then, cannot be considered opposite after sixteen months have elapsed. Prof. Shah has during the interval followed up his "Provincial Autonomy" with his "Federal Structure." Prof. Shah's "Provincial Autonomy" was priced only one rupee four annas, while this work is priced Rs. three, which for a Marathi book is considered a very good price. If I remember aright Lokamanya Tilak's Gitarahasya (First edition) was priced Rs. three only.

Learning to ride an aquaplane is the most upsetting sport the briny depths has to offer.

Prof. Shah's "Provincial Autonomy" was avowedly a propagandist work while this book is or at least that is the impression of many—something of a standard work. Even so there was no mark of interrogation on the titlepage of Prof. Shah's book, while there is one on that of this book. It is more or less what one expects on a purely topical or controversial publication. And what is more, the whole book is replete with discussions and extracts, which one sees in a polemical pamphlet rather than in a work which wants to put on an acdemic aspect. If the object of the author is polemics, one must frankly demur to the extravagant price of

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TWO BOOKS ON CHINA

WHAT WAR MEANS: JAPANESE TERROR IN CHINA by H. J. Temperly: Victor Gollancz: Price 7sh. 6d.
CHINA, BODY AND SOUL: Edited by E. R. Hughes: Seeker and Warburg: Price 3 sh. net.

The complacent English Imperialists' vision of the "unchanging East" was rudely shaken long ago. The slumbering lull that was visible in decades gone by had created a false sense of security that the vast areas lying undeveloped in China and India would yield perpetual field for exploitation and plunder. But it never seemed to have occurred to these people that the opinion and the bludgeon cannot keep a people with a hoary civilization and culture helpless victims of exploitation and oppression or willing tools in the imperialist adventures for ever. The East is in ferment. Its peoples are now wide awake. The stupefaction which seemed to have rendered them helpless for a time and which was naively interpreted as a spiritualistic unconcern for things of this world, has been shaken off. The spirit of revolt is abroad.

"The unchanging East" has begun to move and change. And the White Man has begun to realise that the burden is too heavy, indeed, and beneath its weight his back has begun to bend. It is now only a question of time as to when his spinal chord will break. That day may, indeed, be not far distant. No wonder, therefore, that intellectuals and publicists should devote their talent to an understanding of the people, their culture, art and civilisation or to tell stories of their heroism against unspeakable odds.

Mr. Temperley's book is of the latter variety. Being China correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian," he has shouldered the heavy responsibility of a war correspondent. His object is to "give the world as accurately as possible the facts about the Japanese Army's treatment of the Chinese civilian population in the 1937-38 hostilities so that war may be recognized for the detestable business it really is and thus be stripped of the glamour with which militarist megalomaniacs seek to invest it." Mr. Temperley, it must be admitted, has given to us, indeed, a very terrible picture. No doubt, "atrocity stories" form inevitable part of war news reporting and in the name of "good copy" correspondents are driven to indulge sometimes in gross exaggeration studded with hair-raising flashes, or, at other times, in cheap sensationalism to make the paper sell. Such stories, therefore, are generally looked upon with certain amount of scepticism. Mr. Temperley has taken due care that his book should not fall into either category.

"In this volume are gathered statements, reports and documents, the most pertinent of which have been supplied by absolutely reliable neutral observers ....As a matter of expediency and for the safety of all concerned internal evidence of the identity of most of the writers has been suppressed." But "originals or certified copies—are held in safe keeping. Photographs and cinematograph films and other supporting evidence are also on record" to prove the gruesome picture unrivalled in this important book. The author's intention is not to stir up feelings against Japanese and he would not have striven to write this volume "had it not been for the fact that telegrams reporting the outrages committed against Chinese civilians by the Japanese troops which occupied Nanking in December of last year were suppressed by the censors installed by the Japanese authorities in the foreign cable offices in Shanghai."

It was December 13 last year, exactly a month after the Chinese defence of Shanghai had been smashed by the Japanese, that the latter entered Nanking, the Capital of China. Mr. Temperley takes us to Nanking at this hour of peril, and desolation and destruction. We see the Japanese forces enter the gates. Though harsh and relentless to those who resist, the Japanese troops are kind and generous to non-combatants and to Chinese troops who entertain no enmity to Japan," Gen. Matsin had declared before the entry into Nanking.

"But in two days the whole outlook had been ruined by frequent murder, wholesale and semi-regular looting, and uncontrolled disturbance of private homes including offences against the security of women....." A considerable percentage of the dead civilians were the victims of shooting or bayoneting in the afternoon and evening of the 13th, which was the time of the Japanese entry into the City ..... Most of this severity was beyond even theoretical excuse. It proceeded in the Safety Zone as well as elsewhere..... Some bayonet wounds were barbarously cruel."

Mr. Temperley's book is a catalogue of the horror as it took place from day to day in Nanking. Such indescribable terror utterly explodes the Japanese pretension that the "sole purpose of making war on the oppressive Chinese Government for the sake of the Chinese people," and leave indeed an unpleasant taste in the mouth. By presenting this book to the world Mr. Temperley has done valuable service to the cause of humanity in general and the Chinese people in particular. His homage to the brave Chinese people who are heroically fighting back the marauding hordes consists the fact that the royalties derived from the sale of this book, over and above the cost of preparing it for publication will be devoted to Red Cross work in China.

The book edited by Mr. E. R. Hughes is of a different sort. It is a collection of extremely usefull thesis by well-known authorities on the different phases of Chinese culture, art and civilization. It provides a fascinating introduction to many aspects of Chinese life. There are ten chapters and among the contributors are Laurence Binyon, Roger Fry, Innes Jackson, Harold Laski, Gilbert Murray and Sir Arthur Salter. The book is the British Intellectuals' Contribution to the relief of distress in China. "By buying a copy yourself and recommending it to your friends ...you will contribute in some degree to a humane and worth while cause." For the proceeds from the sale of this book are devoted to the relief of distress in China. Copies of it can be had from the New Book Co., Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, who are among the stockists.

As the Editor says: "Choose the essay which appeals to you most, and so go back and forth as you will through the pages of the book. You will find. . ..that the very individuality of each study brings you in the end to a sense of China as a fact: something, that is, which a man can see in relation to himself, homely, rational, of the nature of flesh and blood, but something also of the spiritual order, built out of ineluctable dreams which are as impressive as they are beyond rule-of-thumb interpretation.' The book in fact is an attempt to reveal the body and soul of China, of a people whose history ranges over the three thousand years. To buy a copy is to serve two purposes; one, an intellectual feast and the other a humble contribution to sustain an ancient and heroic people through the terrible distress that has descended on them with the Japanese war on their dear land. Unlike Mr. Temperley's book which confronts us with the horror that stalks over China,—that is, the realist picture of to-day,—Mr. Hughes takes us through the ages to understand something of her life, culture, civilization and art.

C. K. N.

the book, which (it has to be repeated) is a Marathi book.

The book is divided into three parts, which reminds a reader of a famous critics dictum: "The book has a beginning. The book has a body. The book has an end." The variation of that dictum necessitated by this book is that the body is the beginning of this book, and for the real beginning of this book one has to open page 421. The first 418 pages may, therefore, be treated as the body. In these pages select sec-

(Continued on page 46)

"INDIAN HOME"

The current issue of this journal is very interesting. One feature which we have been always pleased to see in the journal is its freedom from modern objectionable sentiments and advertisements of a highly objectionable nature. This journal is constantly keeping to its high order of purity and that should be the first essential of any journal which could be placed safely in the hands of our mothers and daughters.

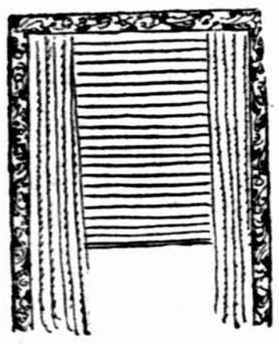
The opening article by Miss Madri Desai on "Sculpture as a Career for Women" has important bearing on the question of vocation for women. Miss Marjorie Luetscher points out two methods of teaching piano to the children, in her article on "Modern Piano Methods." In "Hinduism's Contribution to Womanhood" the blind Scholar of Calcutta and author of well-known books, Prof. N. N. Sen-Gupta, brings out clearly the ideals upheld in Hinduism and in view of the general agitation for the emancipation of women, Prof. Gupta's article is very helpful In addition, the journal has many interesting features such as short stories, children's sayings, the marriage customs of the world in pictures, etc.

The 'Household Forum' is the most popular part of the "Indian Home". This brightly got-up journal deserves to be in the hands of every Indian housewife. The large number of illustrations are one of the features of this excellent publication, which is edited by Miss Hilla C. Vakeel and published by Mr Mohan V. Raj from 30 Central Bank Building, Fort, Bombay. Annual subscription is Rs. 5, only.

Pleasant Homes

Make The World A Pleasanter Place

THERE'S not much a lady can do in these troublous times to keep the world from going where everybody assures us it is headed —and that is straight to smash. And so we might as well go on about our business of making the world a pleasanter place while it lasts. That's what most of us are doing, and the funny part is that it turns out to be a big help to the state of affairs. For the more we buy, the more work people



Plain straight hanging curtains framed with a wall paper border.

have and the better times get. So more power to our readers who write in for advice.

A Curtain Call

A. R. R. writes: "I would like advice on our living room. We have an Oriental rug with a mulberry background and a good deal of blue in the pattern. Sofa and one chair are blue while the main furniture is mahogany and the walls are white. I am planning to buy another arm chair but am uncertain as to colour. Also I am perplexed about the curtains. There are Venetian blinds at the windows. Would you suggest draperies and if so what material and colour; or what could I use for curtains instead of draperies? I thought of plain white marquisette hung straight and to the floor and finished with blue ball fringe down the center and across the bottom. What do you think of this? I need an extra big piece of furniture, such as a cabinet or secretary. What would be your suggestion?"

The Answer

I like your ideas for the windows. My only suggestion would be that ball fringe might be a little bit light and insignificant with Venetian blinds. I rather think I would have a more important looking trimming , otherwise your idea sounds very nice. However, if you want to have draperies, why not have a plain beige material in a texture of interest. The extra chair I'd have in a smart shade of beige, then you could repeat the beige in accessories. For your big new piece, we'd suggest a breakfront cabinet in mahogany.

(Copyright)

An Interesting Hall Treatment

Shireen told us a lot about her house. "We started with the most rattle-trap old house, and I think we've made a success of doing it over at the least possible expense."

To Perk It Up

"There is just one problem spot left, and that's the stair case. You get a head-on view of it from the front door, and it looks so dull and uninterested. I'd like to perk it up some way. Have thought of several ideas. The hall itself is all in white—woodwork, walls and furniture—and the staircase is nice because it is winding. A green rug covers the floor and on each side of the front door I've got a pair of white metal plant stands where I keep long trailing ivy growing. I've thought of getting seven wall brackets to hang on the wall going up stairs, then I could have white pots of ivy on these brackets.

"Another idea I had was to use some nice etchings in a row going up the wall. I'd frame these with wide mats and green frames. On the other hand the austerity of the green and white colour scheme might be better broken by a series of brilliant bird or flower prints framed in flat silver leaf frames. What do you think would be best? Or do you have a better idea?"

Our Idea

Shireen's ideas are so good that we're passing them on. Our only supplement might be to suggest

A row of pictures running upstairs is a decorative way to relieve the long stretch of empty wall above the stair steps.

the use of pewter or pottery on the brackets in case she decides that the green ivy would be too austere.

Another staircase idea—for anybody lucky enough to have a niche in the turn of the stairs—would be to paint the inside of it in a dark colour and keep there a white or crystal vase filled with large and brilliant flowers.

(Copyright)

Let Your Garden Develop Your Personality

We're not sure but what this column to-day should come under the title of etiquette or maybe advice-to-the lovelorn. Or even gardening. But here we are having our say about them all.

How does your garden grow? And who grows it? If you and your husband garden together and like it, you're lucky and needn't bother to read on.

A Competition Of Errors

If you garden together and have a lot of trouble about who pruned the roses wrong or who put the lily of the valley bed in the wrong place—well, you'd better watch out. Because the first thing you know gardening won't be any pleasure for anybody; but just a competition of errors. You might try being gay and non-chalant about it and not minding if he does ruin the seedlings. After all, you're gardening for fun, aren't you? Besides you've probably pulled a boner or two yourself.

If you both persist in being captious, then you could divide up the yard and each reigh supreme on his own side. But we don't think we'd like that so much. Or if you persist in telling each other how, (to the aggravation point) one could retire from the field. Preferably the lady in the case because if a man has an inclination to garden, he'd better be encouraged. And you will probably be allowed to go ahead as you please with the inside of the house, which is something. However, if he doesn't like to garden too much anyway and has just been doing it from duty, then give him a good porch rocker and let him retire behind pipe and paper. But both of you are going to miss a lot of good living.

An Experiment

Another way is to let your gardening activities be an experiment in personality. It might take a bit of doing to train yourself to be a tolerant jaunty soul willing to concede your own mistake and to be indulgent about his.

For when you're under twenty-five it's exciting and even fun to be belligerent and lay down the law to the world. But that gets to be a lot of wear and tear after a while.

The older we get, the more important—and the harder it is to treat other people with respect and consideration. That doesn't mean that we have to pussy-foot through the world. It just means that we have to learn the fine art of disagreeing without getting mean about it. And if you don't think that's worth the trouble learning, just take a look at the elderly people you know and decide which once you'd like to emulate—the dictatorial tyrants or the mellowed adaptable people who can still adjust themselves to others. Because all the qualities we develop in middle life become exaggerated as we grow older. Which is something to stop us all in our tracks.

(Copyright)

THE VICTIM

Three Poses by Mr. M. T. Mirajkar, depicting the Evils of Drink: (From left to right) (1) Before the Fall—(2) The Fall—and (3) After the Fall.

HINDU MARRIAGE CUSTOMS

The Betrothal Ceremonies

(By G. ANNAJI RAO, M.A., B.L.).

THE biggest event in a Hindu girl's life is her marriage. Usually a neglected member of the Hindu household, though receiving a modicum of family affection, a girl-child receives but little attention from the fondest of Hindu parents, even when those parents are very affluent ones. When a family can boast of children of either sex, it is the male children that receive the most attention from the parents, the girl child receding into the back-ground, until the time comes for that girl's marriage. And then the happy or unhappy parents sit up and take notice and sigh. They sigh as each day they see the girl advancing towards the status of womanhood. It is then that papa looks on fondly on his little girl, that is soon to be made to leave her parental roof. It is then that mother too sighs and regrets having hitherto neglected her and made her perform the smaller kitchen duties after much scolding and dictation. It is then that the parents jointly look upon this growing girl and feel that their family duties demand an early reparation by speedy arrangements for their girl's marriage.

The Marathi poet, Kirloskar, has aptly expressed this parental anxiety in his "Sangeeta Soubhadra" in the following words:

"When one's daughter has attained a marriageable age, the father's mind is burdened with anxiety as to his dear girl's future. He knows no rest When and where to get a fit mate for the dear little one, a mate who is both handsome and highborn, is his predominant anxiety. And when one is found fit for election, the next questions assailing him are—will the groom's parents, his brothers and sisters treat her kindly—or will they tyrannise over her?"

A full enquiry into the antecedents of the boy's family is thus all important and the parents are most anxious to have a wise selection.

Search For "Eligibles"

Among Hindus the eligibles for a marriage have to be selected from a different 'gotra,' though from the same caste from among the families well-known in the community. The boy must be older than the girl by at least four or six years for a proper match. The horoscopes of a dozen or so of these eligibles having been obtained, the next step is to consult the family astrologer.

While the family astrologer takes his own time over the astronomical calculations, the preparations for the marriage proceed apace in the girl's house. Grain is stored, the neighbouring women come and assist in the preparation of vast stores of 'papads' 'vadis' and other eatables that will be required for the entertainment of the numberless guests that will be arriving for the marriage, of course, such as can safely last for nearly a month, such as pickles, dry chutneys, etc. The parents and the female relations of the bride and the neighbouring women-folk will daily fuss over the girl and enquire after her comforts and tease her by questions regarding her knowledge of any of the eligibles. They help in combing her hair and in trying various kinds of beautiful sarees and bodices for her. They deck her in choicest flowers morning and evening and joke with her about the nice husband she is going to have and about the splendours she is going to see in her new home.

The little chit is thus familiarised with the idea of having a future husband as her guardian and also as her lord and master whom she must obey and try to make happy.

It is at this time that the village goldsmith is invited to commence on some auspicious day the preparations of bangles and other ornaments of gold. The varieties and patterns are shown to the bride and approved by the parents on her behalf and admired by the neighbours who crowd round the bride during the leisure hours each afternoon, to talk of the engrossing topic of the coming marriage and to compare the bride's dowry in cash and jewels with similar dowries of other brides in that marriage season.

The Preliminaries

By the time the goldsmith has finished the preparation of the ornaments, the astrologer's selection of the most eligible of the horoscopes will have been placed before the bride's father for his confirmation. He then consults his wife and also any elderly members of his family. perhaps also an old mother, a widowed aunt or elderly sister. When they all decide upon the selection of a particular youth, it is usual for the father of the bride to pay a visit to the house of the proposed bridegroom in an auspicious hour, with flowers and sweetmeats. There in flowery words, the proposal is broached, compliments exchanged and if both parties are agreeable the terms relative to the dowry and other presents are provisionally fixed, provisionally, because they are finally fixed only at an important ceremony in the presence of the priests and members of the caste at an auspicious hour with exchange of sweets and flowers and betel plaques or 'pan supari.' This ceremony is known as the 'Sakhara Pooda' or the 'Nischaya Tamboola' ceremony. The terms of the dowry, the nature of the presents are all explained to the audience and approved by the parties.

The day and the hour of the marriage is selected by the astrologer with the utmost care and calculation. Not only the horoscopes of the marrying couple, but even the horoscopes of each of the parents of the bride and the bridegroom are consulted, so that the hour may not be inauspicious to any of them. For, it is believed that the dominating 'nakshatra' of the bride or the bridegroom may spell disaster to the life of the father or mother of either of them or to the marriage festivities themselves, which may be marred by deaths or fires or even thefts in the marriage pandal itself. A wise and clever astrologer is believed to be capable of avoiding all such catastrophes by selecting the best time which will be auspicious to all the important parties.

It is usual for a modern Hindu

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ODD SPOTS

The Disappearing Church

During the 18th century there arose a craze for "fake" building, and rich landowners let themselves go in building towers for their homes, "baronial castles," and even putting up "ruins" of Norman castles which were supposed to add picturesqueness to the view. The result was the production of many "odd spots."

Several of these are still in existence. In the village of Tattingstone, Suffolk, can be seen what appears to be a church, but those who approach to enter are surprised to find not only that there is no entrance, but that on circling round to reach the church from the other side, it has completely disappeared. The secret of this mystery lies in the whim of a former squire.

He wished to put up some cottages for his workpeople, but the only available site was in full view of his own house. He, therefore, hit on the idea of building three cottages, the sides of which, facing his house, resembled a Norman church, complete with belfry. The church is, however, a "fake" and the tower a hollow sham. Actually the church is very ugly, and the cottages rather pretty, so that to-day most people would infinitely prefer a view of the cottages from their windows to the bleak outlines of the "church."

The mentally sketch girl-friend can't understand why the boy-friend's temperament always flares up when the temperature rises to a point where everything else wilts.

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OMMEN STAR CAMP—1938

Krishnamurti Expounds His Philosophy

(By V. C. P.).

THE vitality of die-hard popular belief—generally a fallacious one—is as common as it is amazing. An instance of this is Krishnamurti and his relation to the Theosophical Society and its leaders. Krishnamurti has repeatedly explained the position, which is that he is not in any way connected with any religious society or organization, and, therefore, naturally he has no more connection with the Theosophical Society than with Hinduism or any other faith or sect. It is no concern of his either to attack or defend any of them.

This is stating the point simply and clearly enough, and one would think that it would suffice to kill the popular notion as to there being a definite connection between the two. Yet, apparently, the notion tenaciously continues to live in the popular mind. In a land which is said to be "'the mother of history, grand-mother of legend and great-grand-mother of tradition," where there is said to be "no memory but that of custom," and where superstitions carry unquestioned sanctity, popular beliefs and notions, and, in particular, those with any pretension to being religious in character, must find very fertile soil to thrive in.

For this reason, and in view of the near approach of his visit to India, it might perhaps serve a good purpose to remind our readers of the place which Krishnamurti occupies in the world to-day—which, in fact, he has occupied for some years already—and the nature of the ideas which he is trying to convey.

Foundation Of Human Life

For the past eleven years and more Krishnamurti has been wandering the face of the earth, incessantly presenting to humanity a point of view affecting the foundations of human life. And because what he has to say touches the very sources of life in its totality, and not any particular elements or aspects of them in isolation from that totality, he is not to be regarded as the author of a new school of thought, envisaging a particular field of thought and activity metaphysical, sociological, artistic, religious, or any other. These divisions, as they exist at present, are but the expression of life in bondage, and hence that with which humanity has been mainly pre-occupied throughout the ages, is the recurring task of creating variants and modifications of such expressions to guide and control that life in bondage. Whereas, Krishnamurti talks about life and how to release it from bondage.

In the course of the numerous discussions and discourses at public gatherings and elsewhere, in all parts of the world, Krishnamurti has incessantly turned the searchlight on that conditioned state of being from which man regards his many problems of life, rather than on the consideration of any specific problems. (Incidentally, it is for this reason, perhaps, that one commonly encounters the criticism that Krishnamurti's ideas are lacking in practical merit.) That is, differently put, he views all problems from their very foundation source, which is life itself, rather than from those many expressions of life in bondage which are productive of the variety and complexity of divisions and compulsions in life, which become crystallized as collective and individual problems.

That is to say, the approach to life from such a view-point does not lie in the search for a system or a dispensation of living intended for a solution of any of our existing individual or social problems. Rather, it is a way of living in freedom from those restraints and limitations of thought and feeling from which all problems and conflicts originate.

The search for instantaneous remedies to counteract the existing confusion and disorder in life—which makes up the sum total of nearly all humanistic endeavour, whether it bears the stamp of so-called spirituality or of experimentation in social service, however elaborate and apparently well-conceived, leaves untouched the root cause of all ills; and these in consequence assume a hydra-headed character.

Krishnamurti.

A New Outlook On Life

This way of living which Krishnamurti is presenting to-day—not as a theory or a metaphysical concept, but as a basis of actual living—is in its outlook as far removed as the two poles from that which forms the corner-stone of the structure of our civilization. It touches, the deep springs of human thought and feelings creating thereby an intensification and a harmony between them, rather than emphasizing the one at the expense of the other.

The real question is: Is such a condition of being actually possible to attain?

Krishnamurti's ideas have always evoked, and more particularly in recent years, a profound and a world-wide interest, but this fact, in itself, is surely neither a a guide nor a measure as to their intrinsic worth. It is indicative merely of an acknowledgment of a teaching which, because of its deep import and great simplicity, carries an irresistible appeal, somewhere in the concealed depths of all human beings. The test of the intrinsic worth or true value of the ideas which he is expounding, says Krishnamurti, is a matter for the individual alone, and depends on the understanding, the intensity and the manner of his approach to them, and their application by him in the daily conduct of life.

Twelfth International Star Camp

The Twelfth International Star Camp opened at Ommen, Holland on August 3rd, 1938. Previous to this about sixty people from different countries had arrived to assist the Camp Manager in the tremendous amount of work and organization entailed to ensure the smooth reception and happiness of eleven hundred campers.

Ommen Star Camp

Ommen Star Camp is situated on one of the highest hills in Holland, covered with heather and forest. There is a great dignity and calm about the place which none can fail to feel as they enter the gates. Here, East and West can meet in deep friendship, and the peoples of Europe can forget their boundaries, their various peculiarities and individual grievances.

As the people arrived at the Camp they were given an envelope containing full information about the Camp, and the following note from Krishnamurti, which explained the purpose of the gathering:—

PLEASE READ THIS.

I would like to say something in connection with this Camp.

In the first place, may I mention one or two purely personal matters. People ask for my autograph, or wish me to pose for photographs, or to sit as a model for painting, sculpturing or sketching. As I feel that all this is rather futile and a waste of time for me, I hope they will understand if I do not accede to these requests.

Certain authors, desiring to write books concerning myself and what I say, have sought interviews with me with the intention of using the substance of our conversations in their books. Further, the books which they write in their own name often contain pages of extracts from my talks, and thus convey the impression that they are intended to be accepted as correct reports or interpretations of my ideas. Sometimes they send their books containing such extracts and quotations to me, for approval. Then again, people write books, articles, poems, schemes about economic reforms, social organization and welfare, communities and so on, and send them to me for approval or criticism. I am afraid I cannot give my approval or encouragement to these efforts. Please do not think that I am saying this out of indifference, or unkindness.

Now, in order to make my ideas accessible to all, we have the Star Publishing Trust, whose publications alone are authentic as I am directly responsible for them.

* * * *

We all recognize that the world is in confusion, divided into bitterly opposed political and religious groups. Deep antagonism, racial prejudices, fierce national hatreds and barbarities are convulsing the world. Everywhere there is a great anxiety, agonizing uncertainty. Being fully conscious of all this, those of us who are here feel very strongly that this place should not in any way be a centre of various prejudices and absurdities. I hope therefore that those who have come to the Camp have left behind them their habitual prejudices and antagonisms. No propaganda of any kind, whether political, social or religious, for any purpose, should be carried on during the period of the Camp.

I would beg of you to forget for a while your special economic solutions, and your idealistic inclinations; and forget, if possible, your national distinctions, racial idiosyncrasies, class divisions, and all the barriers which obstruct and cripple our lives; so that we can, during these few days, go deeply into ourselves, with minds and hearts swept clean of customary prejudices. In that state of deep and quiet thought we shall understand the true simplicity of living.

Unfortunately, there are some who want to use the Camp to propagate their own personal schemes and cults. This Camp is not a trampling ground for propagandists. We are trying to do something wholly different; to create, if possible, the right environment for true clear thinking, so that there might be the awakening of intelligence, of that true comprehension of oneself which alone can solve the many agonizing problems which are confronting individuals and the world.

J. KRISHNAMURTI.

Impressions Of The Camp

It was in such a spirit that, on August 4th, the eleven hundred people from forty-six countries gathered in a large semi-circle in the great marquee to listen, to think and to feel with Krishnamurti. For to him, to feel is to think and to think is to feel; they cannot be separated.

One thinks perhaps first of why so many have come to the camp, and one finds, in speaking to various individuals, that some may come out of curiosity and seeking something new; some from a sincere desire to find truth and the real meaning of life; some, perhaps, from habit (for it may be some form a Camp habit too, and so may lack some of the new-born freshness that Krishnamurti impresses on us), and some of the young, perhaps, for a good time: yet all are really interested and seem to have, on the whole, a certain earnestness of purpose in coming. I must say too that I was impressed by what seems to me a certain sense of unity in the Camp members as a whole. There is more of a spirit of good fellowship than one generally finds in such a large crowd of people of such different ages, nations and temperaments, and in spite of the fact that many are here for the first time. I have been trying to

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A Page For Women

The Danger Of Impure Food

(By Mrs. T. P. BHARUCHA).

NOW that the laws have become stricter with regard to the amount of preservatives and adulterants permitted in foodstuffs, we are no longer in much danger of poisoning by substances such as boric acid, benzoine acid, etc.

There are from time to time outbreaks of food poisoning, the symptoms of which are generally vomiting, diarrhoea, pain muscular cramps, and, in severe cases, collapse.

These symptoms are due to inflammatory irritation of the stomach and intestines caused by

Mrs. Ammukutty Rao, founder and secretary, Madras Seva Sadan, has been elected as Alderman of the Corporation of Madras.

the presence of bacteria in food and drink. There are several groups of these food-poisoning bacteria which are specially virulent in hot weather because once implanted in meat, fish, milk, etc., they multiply rapidly in conditions of warmth and moisture. The bacteria enter the food usually by contamination with flies mice, rats, etc., and sausages, pork pies, etc. are among the commonest articles to be infected with the variety which used to be known as those which produced "ptomaine" poisoning. A rarer and more severe form of food poisoning is that known "Botulism"; the foods most commonly infected with the bacillus botulinus are pork sausages preserved meats, etc.

The best means of avoiding all such infections are

(1) Keep all food covered in a cool, clean place to which mice, rats or flies cannot have access.

(2) Never handle food without washing the hands, and be especially careful to wash thoroughly always (and teach children to do the same) after passing urine or foeces.

(3) In hot weather bring milk to the boil and partly cook all meat which has to be kept.

(4) Take advantage, whenever means permit of the refrigerator method of preserving foods.

ACID AND ALKALINE FOODS

In health the blood and tissues keep a constant "reaction", i.e. a slight degree of alkalinity. Acids are always being formed in the body, but in health there is always a considerable alkaline reserve which neutralises the harmful acids as they are formed, and is the body's protection against a tendency to "acidosis". Actual acidity, of the blood never occurs during life, but even a slight change in the direction of acidity gives rise to symptoms such as headache, fatigue, digestive troubles, skin disorders rheumatism and, gout, such acidity very commonly arises from taking a diet containing too many acid-forming foods. A tendency to too much alkalinity is more rarely connected with the diet it generally occurs from taking alkalies themselves.

The alkali-producing foods are chiefly meat, fish, eggs, bread oatmeal and corn, excess of sugar and fat.

The alkali-producing foods are chiefly fruits and vegetables and milk.

Note:—(It is a common mistake to imagine that the fruits which taste acid such as oranges, lemons produce acid in the body. The citric acid which they contain is burnt up in the body and they act as producers of alkali.)

In regulating the diet to produce the healthy reaction in the body it is not necessary to cut out all the acid-forming foods, since these include many of great value as "fuel," but the alkali-forming foods, especially fruit and

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HINTS FOR THE HOUSEWIFE

Lime and hot water mixed to a cream will brighten zinc.

* * * *

Always make sure that an omelet is loosened from the side of the pan before turning out. Hold omelet pan firm while slipping omelet on to platter.

* * * *

Bath towels that have become dingy should be put into boiler of cold water, soap added and a little lemon juice. Heat water to boiling point. Rinse towels in lukewarm blueing water and hang in sun

* * * *

To remove grape or grape juice stains from linens, soak for 12 hours in cold water.

* * *

Vegetable marrows need not be thrown away if they get hard because they make excellent squash pies. The rind of vegetable marrows too can be used to good advantage in making sweet pickles.

Puss For Pillow Or Picture

Plump and appealing is this little kitten. Embroidered in cross stitch, in two shades (whatever colour is your favourite for a cat). She makes a grand pillow top or wall picture. The motif is about 12 x 15 inches, at the widest points, but can be used on as large a background as you need.

(Copyright).

Nuts Have A Place In The Diet

When Animal Foods Are Out, They Become Important Because Of Their Protein

If for any reason it is necessary to eliminate animal foods from the diet, nuts immediately assume a leading place, particularly on account of their protein content.

This protein is of good quality and can be utilized well by the body. Among our staple foods, however, there is one form of nut protein which is used generally.

Nuts contribute valuable amounts of vitamins B and G. Most of them supply some vitamin A and varying amounts of minerals. The distinctive flavour which they add to cakes, candies, desserts and certain made dishes is one of their greatest assets. Among the nuts most commonly used are walnuts, pecans, almonds, cashews and Brazil nuts.

CABBAGE AND NUT SALAD

4 cups shredded cabbage.
1 green pepper, shredded.
½ cup chopped nuts Mayonnaise.

Mix the ingredients with the mayonnaise. Serve on salad greens, and garnish with watercress or parsley.

QUICK REFRIGERATOR DESSERT.

1 cup cream.
2 egg whites.
4 cup crushed and sweetened fresh or canned fruit.
1/3 cup finely chopped nuts.

Whip cream, beat egg whites, and combine. Flavour with crushed fruit. Put in sherbet glasses and chill in refrigerator. Sprinkle with chopped nuts. Lady fingers or slices of sponge cake may be used to line the glasses.

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Everyone admires the freshness of my skin

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Look your best with DAGGETT & RAMSDELL

OUR SHORT STORY

A Woman Of Independence

By M. Y. GHAZNAVI

"WILL you excuse me for a moment?"

I looked up from my reading, and saw our club bore standing over me. Perhaps it is injustice to call him a bore, but the fact is that he is a bit too far behind the liveliness of our club. For the rest, he is a middle aged man, well dressed, well preserved, and looking utterly respectable. From the dignity of his bearing one can infer that he is a self-possessed man, and of a reserved temperament; though at the moment he appeared to be diffident and unstrung.

"Yes, what is it?"

"I have come to ask for your help in a rather delicate matter"

"Why to me above everyone else?"

"Because the matter relates to my wife, and I know that the two of you are great friends. She has a very high opinion about you; therefore I believe, you are the only person she will listen to."

"What has happened to her?"

"I and my wife have quarrelled and she has quitted me."

"H'm. I call that being pretty well in the soup. But what was all the trouble about?"

"May I go into the story from the very beginning?"

"Yes"

"Of course, I confess that the fault has been entirely on my side.

I was jealous and unjustifiably so; and richly deserve the fate that has befallen me. I should have realised the great difference in our age, and the even greater difference in our mentality. You know what my wife is; young, light hearted, independent, and full of joi de vivre. I did not like the independent part of it; and there was often a rupture between us mind you, nothing serious; just an exchange of a few words, or a mute disapprobation. Two weeks back matters came to a climax. I entered my wife's room, and found a young man with her."

"Good heavens!"

"Before them was a pile of printed sheets, and both were busy reading them. I thought this was a manufactured attitude to throw me off the scent. I kicked the young man out of the house and delivered to my wife a severe lecture, the matter and tone of which I now deeply regret. My wife packed her clothes and left the house. The next day I learnt the true state of affairs. The young man was a publisher's assistant, who had never seen my wife before, and had been sent to her room at her own request, as she was feeling indisposed that day. The printed papers were proofsheets of a book she was publishing. The Liberty of Women. You can imagine how I cursed myself. With difficulty I obtained her new address, and learned that she was making a precarious living as a typist. I was ashamed to face her after this, so I wrote to her. She did not reply. I went down to her. She lives about two miles from here, in a dirty little room of a ramshakled building, in an equally dirty street. She refused to talk to me; I persisted and she called the watchman, and had me shown out. I fully deserved this treatment for I had grossly insulted her, and hurt her deepest feelings; had utterly violated her sense of decency, and her principles of liberty and independence."

"I am not sure about that".

"About what?"

"About your violating her sense of decency, liberty and independence, for the simple reason that she never had any decency, and never really knew the meaning of liberty, or independence."

"I beg your pardon, Sir".

"Now, Now, take it easy. I claim to understand women better than you do. There never was a woman, who was ever decent. She wants to have a thing, or to avoid it, in either case she goes straight to her business in hand; and the question of decent or indecent method of attaining her object does not weigh upon her conscience. As for liberty and independence, a woman never knows the meaning of these words. That is the reason why she does not understand friendship, she knows only to love or hate she oscillates between tyranny and slavishness, and there is no middle course for her. All the ideas of liberty and independence have been brought forward on her behalf by men She doesn't understand them, or care for them: she merely follows them because they are the fashion of the day. Tell me, is Shri in the habit of reading Ibsen?"

"Now that you draw my attention to it, I remember having seen a set of volumes of Ibsen in her room, there was also a book entitled the Revolt of Women, and another called the March to Feminine Freedom."

"And all these books are written by men, mind you. Oh, the folly of it."

"Yes, yes, but to come to the business in hand, would you mind going and speaking to her on my behalf?"

"What do you wish me to tell her?"

"Could you not persuade her to return to me?"

"Why should you want her to return? surely at your age, you are not going to die of a broken heart. Since she has gone away, apply for divorce; and then marry another, who has no silly ideas of liberty and independence, and who will suit your stiffness, and your age. That is my advice".

"Please don't be frivolous, I love my wife, and it hurts me."

"Alright since you wish it, I will go and speak to her; in any case I have to go and see her, the old girl must be in the soup. I can go to her under the pretence of taking her my typing."

"I hope you will succeed in bringing her to reason."

"Never fear, within less than a week you will have your wife back."

I picked up an old manuscript from home, and getting into a cab alighted in Shri's dirty street, went up the ramshakled building, and poured myself into her dirty little room. Shri was contemplating a cup of tea that was before her with a look in her eyes resembling that of a dead fish—and dead fishes, as you know, do not at all look happy. She seemed to be so engrossed in her thought that she did not notice my entry.

"Hallo Shri, trying to puzzle out the riddle of the universe?""

"How can you be so frivolous, when you know that my life's happiness has been destroyed."

"Life's happiness is a rum thing, Shri. It has to be destroyed every now and again in order to be really enjoyed. Come, you don't say you are getting pop-eyed just on account of trifle like life's happiness. Anyway, what has happened to destroy your life's happiness?"

"You don't mean to say you haven't heard all about it from my husband, how else could you get my address."

"Oh I have heard all about your entertaining young assistant publishers in your bed-room, but don't mean to say that your life's happiness is so delicate as to be destroyed by a thing like that?"

"So he has been shamelessly discussing me with other people—the brute".

"Come, Shri, the brute was rather depressed on your account, when I left him."

"I see, so you have come to plead with me on his behalf."

"Not exactly, but since you have launched upon the career of a typist, I thought I might give my typing work to you, just as well as to anybody else."

"Thank you very much. I am really in need of all the work I can get; a girl in my position has to make her own living. Better privation and independence, than plenty and slavery."

Come, come, my tragic heroine, don't say that you are not enjoying being thoroughly miserable in this way. The club is still applauding you for your strength of character, your sense of independence, and your tragic attitude in this matter. If they knew your address they would all come here to sympathise with you in your bereavement."

"It is no use your being cynical. I know I am in the right, and you know it as well. What do you expect me to do, when my husband mistrust me, insults me before perfect strangers, and does not allow me any sense of freedom?"

"Just laugh at him."

"It is all very well to ask me to laugh at him, you see you are not his wife, you do not know what it is to live with him—I do. I am a woman, who believes in her independence. Marriage does not mean to me a sale of my independence for a share in my husband's income. I am not a thing, an article, a movable property that my husband can use me any way he likes. I am a woman, a human being with a soul of my own: I am nobody's property, I belong entirely to myself."

"Exactly so. Three cheers for Henrik Ibsen, that lunatic, whose mission in life was to turn the heads of silly women like you. But, tell me did you explain all your philosophy to your husband so that the old boy might have been on his guard as to how he was to act towards you in these matters?"

"One doesn't usually speak about such things to one's husband."

"And yet one discusses them freely with a man who is not one's husband."

"Yes, you are right there. Ordinarily a woman will speak many things which she considers to be delicate to her friends but she feels too reserved and shy to speak about them to her husband."

"Yes, that would be true of an ordinary woman, but the trouble is that you are not an ordinary woman, you consider yourself an ultra modern one. A modern woman does not make much difference between her husband and other men. An ordinary woman would not dream of deserting her husband, and setting up by herself under any provocation. You seem to be too old fashioned to have frank discussions with your husband, and yet modern enough to disconnect from him, when it serves your purpose. Shall we then infer that your attitude of a modern young lady of independent views is a mere pose assumed for the purpose of serving your convenience?"

In what way does it serve my convenience? I am without money, without friends, living in the midst of all this dirt. Are you implying that I like this miserable life?"

"To be frank, I am not at all sure about that. But in any case, your husband is suffering much more than you do. Consider the poor man's position. Every woman speaks about how shamefully he has treated his wife; every man points a finger at him, there goes a jilted man. And yet he is good hearted enough not to feel anything about it; but merely loves his wife and wants her back.'

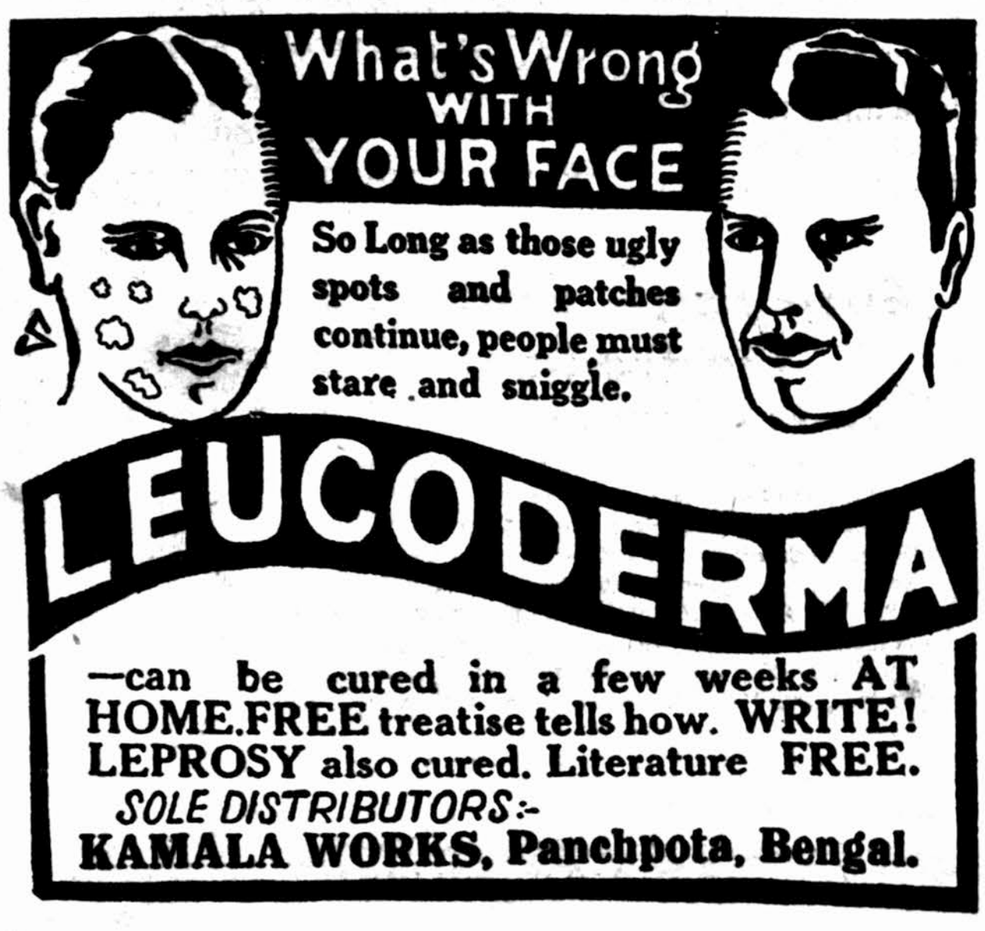
"I suppose that is not my fault.'

"No. The poor man doesn't suppose it is your fault he only blames himself. But I damn well think it is all your own fault. I will admit that your husband is a bit jealous, but you can forgive that in a middle aged man with a young wife. He is respectable, conventional, sensitive, so that it is quite natural that he should start raving when he finds a young man in his wife's bedroom. And you instead of explaining things and putting him right, play the outraged virtue and quft home. Result: he breaks his heart over your loss; and you damage your beautiful fingers over a nasty typewriter. The poor man is left to find out for himself the mistake he has committed—and quite a natural mistake too. He discovers it, and writes you an apology: you don't reply. He comes to you on all fours; you call the watchman and have him thrown out. Shri, I blush for you."

"You needn't. I will do my own blushing when I discover that I am in the wrong; at present I don't see it."

"Of course, you don't. How can you? Ibsen has not written any-

(Continued on page 55)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Sports Jottings

From Here — And There

PROPOSAL TO HOLD DAVIS CUP BIENNIALLY TURNED DOWN

(By J. C. MAITRA)

The Council of Davis Cup Nations held their general meeting in London recently. The most important point before it was a proposal from South Africa that the competition be held biennially. Great Britain seconding the proposition gave the following reasons for the change:—

1. The great popularity of the competition has resulted in a large increase in the number of entrants and the large number of ties to be played. A nation challenging in Europe would have to play seven times to win the competition—five times to win the European Zone, followed by the Inter-Zone Final and the Challenge Round. This involved long absences from home, much travelling and great strain upon the players.

2. In the intervals between the Davis Cup ties, players compete in official and other championships, which have increased in number, owing to the development of the Game all over World, to such an extent as to form a continuous chain of events almost all the year round.

EVIL RESULTS

3. The circumstances set out in paragraphs 1 and 2 lead to some evil results. The Game tends to become commercialised, many leading players give up too much of their time to it, with detriment to any means of livelihood they may have. Some kind of balance should be maintained between the ever increasing requirements of a highly organised game, such as ours, and a man's only as a useful citizen.

4 For these reasons it is essential that an effort should be made to reduce the number of competitions, and a first step in this direction would be to play the Davis Cup biennially.

5. The fear has been expressed that playing the competition in alternate years would result in a slackening of interest and lessening its importance. Great Britain holds the opposite view; they believe that the competition would gain both in interest and importance if the biennial scheme were adopted.

AMERICAN VIEWPOINT

In opposing the above proposal the United States put forward the following reasons:—

1 We believe that the outstanding success which the competition has enjoyed for nearly forty years has been largely due to its annual recurrence which ensured the continued interest of the public and the players. During that period lawn tennis has become the leading International sport and the most universally played game in the world, and we hold that no radical change should be made in the method of conducting the competition without unanswerable or overwhelming reasons.

LIBERTY OF ACTION

There have been years when compelling reasons the competition was not held. If they should recur it should again be suspended In the absence of such reasons the competition should be held each year without interruption. By doing so no hardship or even inconvenience could be occasioned to any nation, for no nation is under obligation to challenge. If in any year a nation does not desire to challenge that is no reason why those who want to compete should be denied the right to do so. We regard it of great importance that liberty of action shall remain with each nation for each year.

LOSS OF PRESTIGE & INTEREST

3. If the event were omitted every other year it seems quite obvious to us that much of its prestige would be lost, that public interest would wane, that it would be more difficult to interest and develop players and would introduce other detrimental complications. The continuity of public interest results in a progressive increase in that interest. Holding the competition every other year would mean that for only four or five months every two years the international struggle for the Cup would be brou to the attention of the public and then a period of a year and a half or more would elapse during which interest would decline.

INCENTIVE & INSPIRATION

4. The average number of years devoted by players to Davis Cup competition is short—probably not over five years. If adopted, the proposal would cut that period in half, which could not fail to act as a deterrent to the incentive to players to improve and maintain their games. The certainty of playing for his country every year that his game is good enough for him to make its team, must be impelling to a player to reach and hold his goal. It appears to be equally obvious that the knowledge that he could play but once in two years would lessen the incentive. The inspiration to ambitious young players to some day represent their countries in D... Cup matches would certainly be substantially weakened. We believe that the average standard of playing ability of all players throughout the world would suffer if the competition were held biennially.

TO CHECK PROFESSIONALISM

5. We believe that the development in tennis of professional competition and exhibitions affords one of the strongest reasons for keeping the Davis Cup Amateur Competition continuously before the public. The activities of professionals and promoters would undoubtedly be strongly stimulated, particularly in the off years, by a change in the Davis Cup competition from an annual to a biennial basis. It is also obvious that the inducement to leading amateur players of the present day to become professionals would be greatly increased by the change.

6. The Hon. Dwight F. Davis donated the Cup to promote friendly international competition and to be played for annually. The competition has prospered far beyond the expectations of the donor. He believes that the almost unbroken record of annual competition has contributed much to the success of his plan and wholeheartedly joins our Association in opposing the proposed change."

PRACTICAL SOLUTION.

The above arguments represents the cases on both sides in a clear and unambiguous manner. L A. Baker (U. S. A.) said that the problem was essentially a practical one: it was one concerned with the practical difficulties met with in the European Zone. He did not see any reason why the fact of the difficulty experienced in the European Zone should be allowed to disturb the competition as a whole. The difficulty was a practical one and must be dealt with in a practical way he proceeded. It was necessary for the players to play as much as they could without injury to themselves in the interests of a larger purpose, which was to set up a symbol which would attract the attention of the youth in the different countries, and that was what the Davis Cup competition was intended to do, to set up something for the young people to aim at. In the junior development programme in the United States they had found it desirable to inject the idea of Davis Cup preparation all through, because the Davis Cup as a symbol was becoming such an important thing in the mind of every schoolboy.

MOTION DEFEATED.

A H Walsh (Ireland) placed the viewpoint of the smaller nations. He pointed out that the big countries had their big Championships, but in the case of a small country like Ireland the Davis Cup competition transcended everything else: their Championships were of little international interest and from the public point of view and from the point of view of their tennis players, the Davis Cup competition was the Mecca to which they went to learn their tennis and get their enthusiasm for the game.

Ultimately the motion was defeated by 14 votes to 7 Those who voted for were:—Australia, Canada, Germany, Great Britain, Greece, South Africa and Switzerland. And Against:—Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, France, India, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Monaco, Netherlands, Poland, Sweden, United States of America and Yugoslavia.

India was represented by A. C. Germany were considered:—

COMMITTEE TO STUDY.

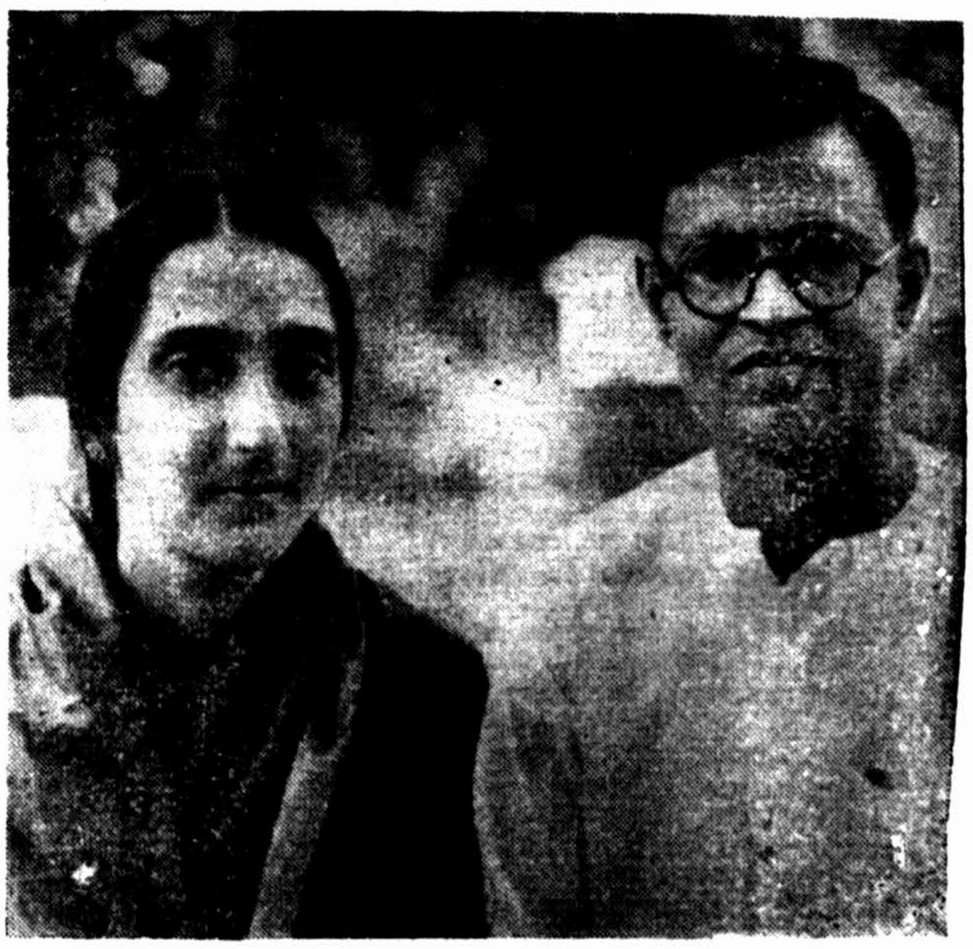
Then the following proposals by Germany were considered: —

"To proceed with the drawing for the Davis Cup matches of the European group in the future in a manner that the last four of the past year are exempted from the preliminary rounds in the following year, and will only be drawn with the four best teams of the current year,"

Or, "To extend the play-off of the Davis Cup in the future over a period of two years, in such a manner that during the first year the winning teams are ascertained and in the second year the Inter-Zone and Challenge Rounds are completed."

From the discussion that followed it was clear that neither of the above proposals were likely to solve the problem of congestion in the European Zone. Finally it was unanimously agreed to appoint a Committee to study the question further.

In my opinion the suggestion of dividing Europe into four quarters and to revolve the four quarters so as to have two different halves each year in rotation. It will lessen the congestion in Europe and at the same time keep up the interest of the tournament. I have no doubt the matter will receive the earnest attention of the Committee.



Miss Durga Vohra, President of Delhi Provincial Congress Committee, who was recently married under the Civil Marriage Act, to Mr. Jogesh Chatterjee, a Kakori prisoner.

Our Tabulated Adlets

1 Anna Per Word—Minimum Re. 1

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BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office

26. MATRIMONIAL

European Gentleman Middle Aged of distinguished appearance, cultured, Independent, recently arrived in Bombay would like to correspond with a lady of social position. Nationality immaterial. Box No. 10839, "Bombay Chronicle."

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174. BOOKS

Just Published—Notes on Gleanings from English Literature, by Thite and Anandkar—"Ancient India," including "Indus Civilisation" by Thite. Lakhani Book Depot, Girgaum, Bombay. (10828)

191. MEDICAL ADLETS

"Pileax" cures piles and fistula Re. 1. Rau & Sons, Dowlaishwaram. Chimanlal P. Shah, Bombay. (10755)

211. HOMOEOPATHY.

Homoeopathic, Biochemic, Ayurvedic, Unani, Dentistry, Optics **Degrees by Post**—No Examinations—**Small Fees**—Particulars Free. **Homoeopathic University, Sialkot City.** (10637).

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AROUND THE COURTS

BOMBAY, Saturday

Evidence In "Drum Case"

Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Baronet, and Mr. Shantilal Shah, a solicitor and a member of the Bombay Legislative Council, gave evidence this morning before Mr. H. Royal, Hon. Presidency Magistrate, in the cases in which persons arrested in front of the Excelsior Cinema stand charged with causing obstruction.

Mr. Royal, with a view to finishing all the cases sat from 8-30 a.m. to 12 noon and as some of the cases still remained unfinished postponed further hearing to 1-30 p.m. to-day. There was a record crowd in the Court-room and those present evinced a keen interest in the proceedings.

Mr. Purshottam Tricumdas, Mr. Huttisingh and Mr. Bakza appeared for the accused.

Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim, examined as a defence witness, stated that he was standing on the footpath at the Corner of Wallace Street on September 11. He saw two pickets standing near the gate of the Cinema. Within a minute of their standing at the gate the pickets were.

Mr. Shantilal Shah deposed that he was standing on the footpath on the day in question. A constable asked his chauffeur to remove the car.

Palice Prosecutor:—Was there any obstruction on the road?

Witness did not see any obstruction on the road. The police would have arrested his chauffeur if he had caused any obstruction.

Mr. Purshottam Tricumdas, in his address to the court, submitted that the police had made exaggerated statements and that the prosecution story was not believable.

Mr. Thanawala, police prosecutor pointed out that Mr. P. Tricumdas had indulged in unnecessary rhetoric in an attempt to discredit the prosecution story. Prosecution witness, he asserted, had given evidence in a straightforward manner and the accused were arrested in obedience to orders.

It was obvious, he said, to the meanest intelligence that the police officer would never go out of his way to arrest innocent persons and thereby court trouble for himself.

Pile-Driving Machine Accident

The tragedies that occurred on the 7th and 9th instant following the derailment of a pile-driving machine at the Churchgate Reclamation, were vividly described at the inquest on the victims today.

Mr. Charles Holliman, an associate member of the Institute of Mechanical Engineers and Executive Mechanical Engineer and Works Manager of Government Central Workshops, Kirkee, gave evidence.

He said that he inspected the pile-driving machine which top-to the hammer which ought to have been three to four feet above pled down. The tragedies were due the rail level when the machine was being shifted. He also stated that he had never worked a pile-machine himself and that he did not know the conditions under which Mr. Brooks had to work.

The hammer being not in its proper position was 50 per cent. responsible for the accidents.

The Jury returned the following verdict: "The death of Nana Bhana which occured at the Church gate Reclamation on the 7th instant while driving the pile machine and the death of Bhana Nana at the G. T. Hospital on the 9th instant, were due to shock from extensive burns from the boiler of a pile driving machine which the deceased and others were shifting from one place to another while the boiler of the machine was burning.

The jury were of opinion, that no-one could be held criminally responsible for the tragedies. The cause of the deaths was the toppling over of the pile driving machine. The Brooklyn Piling and Construction Company, to whom the machine belonged, had neglected to take proper precautions in regard to the conditions of the machine and the manner in which it was being moved from one place to another.

FRONTIER ARMS LICENCE

Liberal Policy Introduced

PESHAWAR, Sept. 23.

The Frontier Government have decided to introduce certain modifications in the procedure for granting licences for shot guns, with a view to providing adequate means to the residents of the Frontier to protect life and property. The licensing officers have been directed to redistribute arms with the previous approval of the Government to persons really requiring them. A more liberal qualification for shot-gun has been adopted so that normally any voter for the Frontier Assembly will be entitled for licence.—A. P.

INDIAN DANCER'S TOUR

Nataraja Vashi, the well-known Indian dancer, has returned to Bombay after a successful tour of Ceylon and South India. Supported by his troupe and partnered by Chandralekha, the foremost danseuse of Ceylon, he gave several performances in Ceylon, and won high tributes for his beautiful and original dance-composition and for his accomplished orchestra. He also completed his study of Kandyan dancing of Ceylon.

He also toured South India on his way back to Bombay and gathered further material from the dance centres and was accorded a warm welcome in Travancore.

After taking rest in Bombay for a short time he intends to tour Gujarat and Kathiawar to study the prevalent modes of dancing.

ALL-INDIA KISAN COMMITTEE

Call To Congress Cabinets

NEW DELHI, Sept. 23.

The adjourned meeting of the All-India Kisan Committee was held to-day, when Mr. Laxmi Fakirchand, Secretary of the Congress Socialist Party, N.W.F.P., Mr. Munshi Ahmed Din, Mr. Sohan Singh Josh, Mr. Bhugat Singh Bilga, Dr. Z. A. Ahmad and others were present.

The Committee adopted four resolutions on the struggle in the Indian States, Punjab, Agrarian Bills, Forest demands and Land Revenue Remissions

One of the resolutions expresses concern at the indifference to the Kisan demands by Governments and urges the Congress to formulate more radical and adequate schemes of relief to riotwari Kisans and calls upon the Congress Ministries to implement their pledges to the Kisans.—United Press.

TANDA FIRING INQUIRY

LUCKNOW, Sept. 23.

The U. P. Provincial Congress Committee has postponed its proposed enquiry into the Tanda firing, pending institution of an enquiry by the U. P. Government in this connection.—United Press.

Chamberlain Reaches London

Talks Of "Grave Responsibility"

Full Cabinet Meeting Reviews Situation

'HITLER GIVES 6 DAYS TO PRAGUE TO REPLY TO LATEST PROPOSALS", SAYS MUSSOLINI

Duce's Bluster Of Italy's Sure Win: "Our Adversaries Too Stupid To Be Dangerous"

KOENIGSWINTER, Sept. 24.

In a statement exclusively given to Reuter, before his departure to the Cologne aerodrome, Mr. Chamberlain said:—

"The communique issued last night was of course an agreed one. I am not in a position now to add to that. I am returning to London where I shall at once consult with my colleagues. During the next few days, there will be a grave responsibility upon everybody concerned to consider most carefully the issues that are at stake. We must still make great efforts to save peace in Europe."

CHEERED BY CROWDS AT HESTON & DOWNING STREET.

Mr. Chamberlain arrived at Heston at 13-14 and was greeted loudly by a crowd. The Premier stated: "My first duty is to report to the British and French Governments the result of my mission. Until then it is difficult to say anything except this that I trust all concerned will continue their efforts to solve the Czech problem peacefully, for on that turns the peace of Europe." Mr. Chamberlain was cheered by large crowds, which had waited throughout the morning on his arrival at Downing Street.—Reuter.

FULL CABINET MEETING

LONDON, Sept. 24.

The Full Cabinet met at Downing Street at 5-35 p.m

The Cabinet meeting concluded at 3-35. It will remeet tomorrow morning.—Reuter.

GERMANY'S "LAST OFFER OF PEACE"!

Plans For Putting Proposals Into Practice

BERLIN, Sept. 24.

The German memorandum which Herr Hitler handed to Mr. Chamberlain contains, so "Reuter" is informed, by German political quarter, plans for putting into practice the proposals, which were recently conceded by Germany. The German plans, it is stated, are the final and last offer of peace to Prague. If Prague declines to accept them the responsibility for what follows will rest with Prague. If Czechs accept them, then peace will have been preserved.—Reuter.

MEMO: COMMUNICATED TO CZECH STATE.

KONINGSWINTER, Sept. 24.

It is understood that Herr Hitlers memorandum has already been communicated to the Czech Government.—Reuter's Special.

ITALY READY FOR ANY EVENTUALITY

ROME, Sept 24.

Addressing the Blackshirts and the students at Padua, this morning, Sgr. Mussolini revealed that Herr Hitler has given Prague until 1-10, to reply to the latest proposals for settlement of the Czech problem.

"There are exactly six days for the authorities at Prague to return to the path of wisdom, because it would really be absurd, and I would add, criminal, if millions of Europeans had to hurl themselves at one another, simply in order to maintain the overlordship of Dr. Benes over Czechoslovakia. I know that any and all of you will rally for any event". (cries of "yes and at once").

"This reply of yours, this unanimous cry, has been, at this moment, heard by all the world, and with you the whole Italian people have replied".—Reuter.

"TOO STUPID TO BE DANGEROUS"

"Adversaries Quarter Century Behind"

BELLUNO, Sept. 24.

Addressing the Blackshirts, Sgr. Mussolini in the afternoon, described Italy's adversaries beyond the Alps as being "bound by out-of-date ideologies"

He added: "They do not know us, and are too stupid to be dangerous. They show themselves to be at least a quarter of a century behind the times. This is the reason we will win in future. This is why, when, at Geneva, 52 States presided over by the President of the Republic of Czechoslovakia agreed to decree sanctions against Italy, I never for a single instant, doubted the valour and courage of the Italian people".—Reuter.

Daladier On Precautionary Measures

PARIS, Sept. 24.

M. Daladier, in the course of a statement on partial mobilization, said that the development in the situation abroad had led the Government to reinforce the precautionary measures already taken, to ensure the security of France's north-eastern frontier, particularly, by the urgent calling up of certain categories of Reservists of all classes. It was in no way a question of general mobilization. The calling up essentially concerned the Reservists holding mobilization papers marked "two and three", who should join up without delay.

As a parallel measure, for the purpose of ensuring to the troops the means necessary for them, requisitions were proceeding in part of the national territory. A certain number of railwaymen employed in the eastern system had been warned to hold themselves in readiness to carry out whatever duties were required of them.—Reuter.

PRESIDENT BENES WHO HAS ORDERED GENERAL MOBILISATION OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA'S ARMED FORCES.

ASCH PREPARING FOR A SIEGE

ASCH, Sept. 24.

Atmosphere in Asch, this evening, suggests that people are preparing for a siege. The District has been entirely cut off from Czechoslovakia, and is devoid of news from Eger.

When the Reuter staff correspondent attempted to cross the lines into Czechoslovakia in the afternoon German custom officials warned him that the Czech military was manning custom houses with machine-guns, and it would be highly dangerous for anyone to attempt to cross the Frontier.

"DR. BENES' ORDER NOT VALID"

ASH.—The "Ascher Zeitung", the organ of the Sudeten Party executive at Asch, has issued a proclamation stating "mobilisation order of Dr. Benes from Prague is not valid in the Free District of Asch. Whoever tries to place himself under Prague orders for mobilisation will be treated as a traitor by the Sudeten German Party of Asch".—Reuter.

NEWS IN NUTSHELL

Precautionary Measures by European Powers

RY. TRAFFIC

BERLIN, Sept. 24.

According to the German official news agency reports from the Frontier, all railway traffic between Czechoslovakia and Germany is interrupted from the Czech side since 7-00 p.m. yesterday.

VIENNA.—Railway traffic between Austria and Czechoslovakia has been entirely suspended. The Czech Railway Staff who were on the Austrian side of the Frontier at the time of the suspension are obliged to remain there.—Reuter.

WARSAW'S BAN ON SALE OF TICKETS

WARSAW.—The Ministry of Communications has issued instructions to all railway stations to stop sale of tickets to stations in Czechoslovakia.

MILITARY LEAVE STOPPED

THE HAGUE.—In view of the European situation, the Government are taking further precautionary measures and have stopped all military leave.

NORWAY ON THE ALERT

OSLO.—The Ministry of Defence has announced that naval recruits to be released from service next week will continue on duty until further notice. Warships now in service will continue manoeuvres. Men serving on coast artillery will continue until further notice.

CZECH 'PLANE OVER VIENNA

VIENNA.—It is officially stated that a Czech 'plane flew over Vienna this morning and was forced to return to the Frontier by anti-aircraft fire.

INTERMITTENT FIGHTING

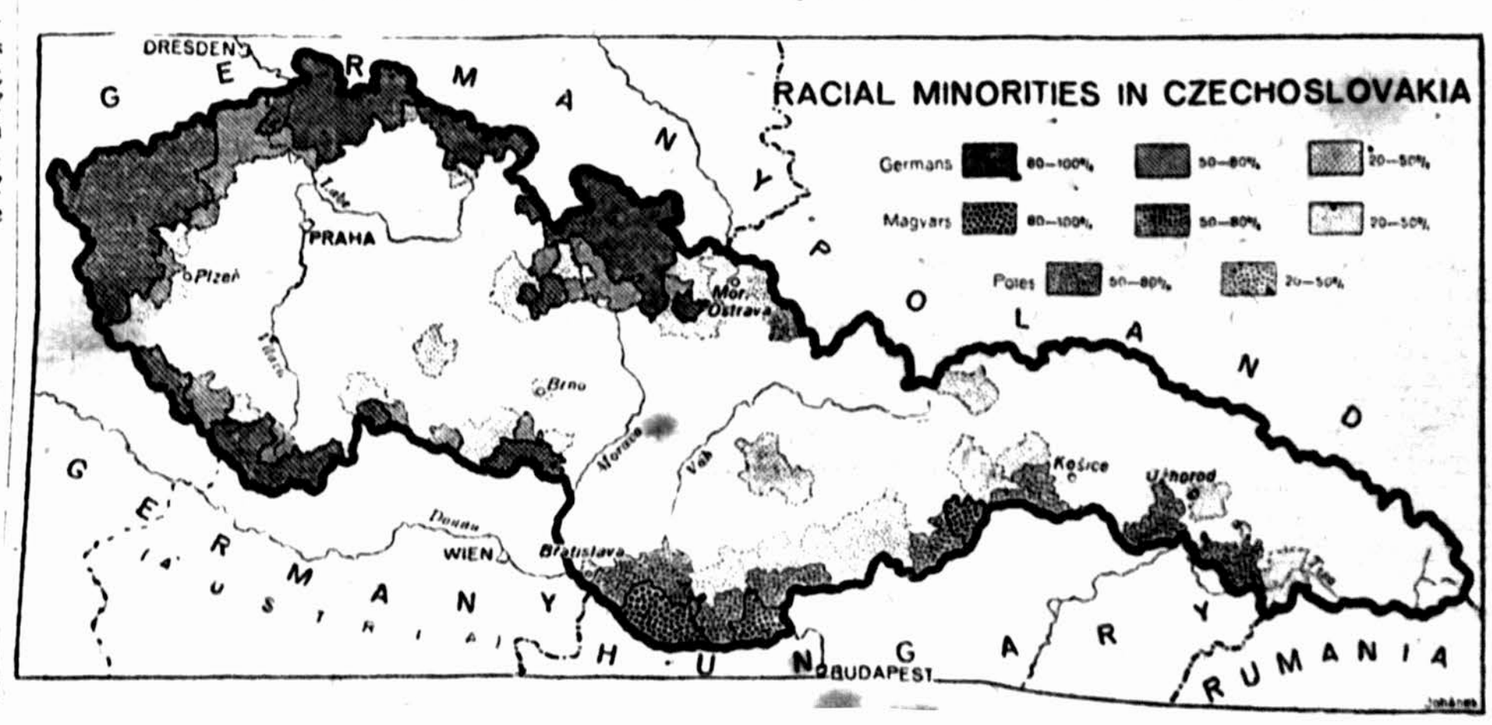
SELB.—Firing continued intermittently along the Frontier from Meulbach and in the region of Asch between Czech military and Sudeten German volunteers. No casualties are reported.

HOME FLEET LEAVES INVERGORDON

LONDON, Sept. 24.

The Home Fleet has left Invergordon.—Reuter.

PARIS: The demands of military transport authorities will be given precedence over commercial transport, by an order announced in a communique.—Reuter.



Parleys End: Mobilisation Follows

Czech President's Proclamation

PRAGUE, Sept. 23.

PROCLAMATION BY PRESIDENT BENES HAS BEEN BROADCAST ORDERING GENERAL MOBILISATION OF ALL ARMED FORCES.—REUTER.

HENLEIN ASKS FOR ARMY REVOLT

BERLIN, Sept. 24.

According to the German News Agency Herr Henlein has issued the following proclamation.

"Benes in his gamble has thrown his last card on the table. Leaning on a military Government which is countering to the constitution he has announced general mobilisation.

You, my comrades in the home country, know what is at stake. No German will fire at Germans, no Magyar on Magyars and no Pole on Poles.

Benes has no right to force you to commit terrible crimes on your brethren and no German will obey the mobilisation order. Very soon you will be free."

U. S. MINISTER'S WARNING

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.

The United States' Minister in Prague has warned Americans to leave the country.—Reuter.

NO AIR SERVICE BETWEEN ENGLAND AND CZECHO-SLOVAKIA

LONDON, Sept. 25.

There is no air service to-day between Croydon and Prague, the Czech Government having prohibited operation of civil aircraft under its mobilisation order.

U. S. Tennis Championship Final

FORESTHILLS, Sept. 24.

Alice Marble (America) beat Nancy Ewynne (Australia) 6/0, 6/3, in the final of the American Tennis championship. Marble who was the winner in 1936 outdrove and outsmarted the Australian, who was sadly out of form. Her shots went out monotonously. The match lasted less than half an hour.—Reuter.

Pylon Second Wins Newbury Autumn Cup

LONDON, Sept. 24.

Newbury Autumn Cup (distance two miles once furlong) run at Newbury resulted as follows:—

Pylon Second (Harry Wragg)	1
Snake Lightening (Hawcroft)	2
Battle Song (Gordhan Richards)	3

Twelve ran: won by two lengths half length separated the second and the third. Winner was trained by Holland.

Starting prices: 100/7 Pylon Second 4/1.

Snake Lightening and 13/2 Battle Song.—Reuter's Special.

Hitler's Ultimatum To Chamberlain

Czech Chief Replies It With Call To Arms

Henlein Attempts To Stir Up Revolt In Czech Army: Interruption In Communications: Europe Looks Like Veritable War Front

LONDON, SEPT. 24.

A COMMUNIQUE ISSUED BY THE GERMAN FOREIGN OFFICE SAYS, THE CONVERSATIONS BETWEEN THE FUEHRER AND MR. CHAMBERLAIN, HELD IN A FRIENDLY SPIRIT, ENDED TODAY WITH THE HANDING OVER OF A GERMAN MEMORANDUM CONTAINING THE FINAL GERMAN ATTITUDE TOWARDS THE SITUATION IN SUDETEN LAND.

THE BRITISH PRIME MINISTER HAS UNDERTAKEN TO FORWARD THIS MEMORANDUM TO THE CZECH GOVT.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN, ACCOMPANIED BY SIR NEVILE HENDERSON AND SIR HORACE WILSON, VISITED THE FUEHRER IN THE PRESENCE OF THE GERMAN FOREIGN MINISTER TO SAY GOOD-BYE.

The Fuehrer expressed to the Prime Minister and the British Government on this occasion his sincere thanks and that of the German people for the efforts to bring about a peaceable solution of the Sudeten question.

"The Prime Minister will leave Germany early in the morning by air to return to England."

CHAMBERLAIN LOOKS SURLY

Mr. Chamberlain left the hotel at 10-10 p.m. to see Herr Hitler.

The Premier, accompanied by Sir Nevile Henderson and Sir Horace Wilson, was looking very serious as he descended the hotel stairs.

A crowd of 50 persons, journalists, German officials and staff of the hotel, broke into applause and Mr. Chamberlain smiled.

Despite the late hour a large crowd was waiting at the ferry and they shouted "heil"

Mr. Chamberlain on return to his hotel said, "you cannot call this a complete breakdown."

GERMAN TROOP MOVEMENTS

Meanwhile the columns of German troops are throughout the day pouring through Munich in the direction of Salzburg, while trains, loaded with troops and equipment, are leaving the station throughout the day amid a general atmosphere of anxiety and tension.

A German news agency reports from Dresden that the entire railway traffic has been suspended on ten lines running from Germany into Czechoslovakia. The reason given in most cases is the alleged dynamiting of the track bridges by the Czechs.

Most of the wires between Prague, Rome, Vienna and Berlin have been cut or interrupted, apparently, in the German territory. The Czech authorities have threatened to cut the German lines through Czechoslovakia to the near east unless communications are restored.

POLISH ULTIMATUM

The Polish Minister in Prague to-day called on the Czech Prime Minister, reminding him of the necessity of the immediate reply to the Polish note asking for equality of treatment to the Polish minority in Czechoslovakia.

Replying to questions asked by a delegation of the Radical Socialist Group, which he received this evening, M. Daladier said that in case negotiations were adjourned or broken France and Britain would certainly have to concert appropriate measures.

He added that in case Czechoslovakia was a victim of an unprovoked aggression, France would immediately take necessary measures for her assistance.

Scheme Of War Risk Insurance

Parly Secretary's Assurance To British Businessmen

LONDON, Sept 23.

Replying to the representations of the London Chamber of Commerce regarding marine and war risks insurance, Mr. Crosse, Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Trade, says that if Britain were engaged in a major war, the Government would immediately open an office for insurance of cargoes against war risks.

The scheme would follow generally the lines of the Government scheme in force during the last war. It will be available for insurance on a premium basis of all cargoes thereafter shipped on British or neutral ships except enemy property. The risks covered and the scope of insurance will be in accordance with the current market price.—Reuter

Partial Mobilisation In France

PARIS, Sept. 24.

Partial mobilisation orders have been posted on Town Halls throughout France calling to the colours immediately certain categories of reservists.

This is the first time that French troops have been called to the colours by general notice.

It was previously done by individual notifications.

FRENCH MOBILISATION ORDER

PARIS, Sept. 24.

M. Daladier in his capacity as Minister of National Defence and Minister of War and M. Guyla-chambre, Minister of Air have signed the partial mobilisation order.

The order is dated September 24, a.m. and reads: "By order of Minister of National Defence Officers, N.C.O.'s and men on Reserve List possessing White Mobilisation Order with surcharged figure 'three' will proceed immediately without delay and without waiting for individual notification to meeting place shown in their mobilisation order under the conditions outlined in the document."

An additional order issued at 7 a.m. has been posted on all town halls calling up reservists, whose card bear figure "two".

It is stated that mobilisation measure affects all men selected from various classes who have done their military service within the past few years.

This will complete the forces necessary for the cover troops on frontier.—Reuter

PIROW TO VISIT ENGLAND

South Africa's Armament Scheme

CAPETOWN, Sept. 23.

Mr. Pirow announced in the Assembly that he proposed visiting England at the end of the month to discuss with technical officers of the War Office, Admiralty and Air Ministry certain aspects of the Union's six-million sterling armaments scheme and also investigate the possibility of manufacturing railway lorries in South Africa.—Reuter's Special.

600 KILLED IN HURRICANE HAVOC

NEW YORK, Sept. 24.

The death roll in the hurricane is now nearly 600 while 60,000 are homeless. The damage is estimated at 40 million sterling.

CHAMBERLAIN FOR COLOGNE

GODESBERG, Sept. 24.

Mr. Chamberlain left for Cologne at 9-42 a.m.—Reuter

The Chancellor of the Lucknow University has nominated Rani Phul Kumari of Sherkot as a member of the University Court upto February, 1940, vice the late Rani Lalit Kumari of Mandi.

A. I. C. C. SESSION OPENS

C. P. Ministerial Crisis Reviewed

"Wisdom Failed Dr. Khare," Says Pattabi

Sardar Pleads For Upholding Congress' Prestige

AMENDMENTS TO RESOLUTION SEEK OPEN ENQUIRY

ANSARINAGAR, (DELHI) Sept. 24.

While a political storm was raging in the A. I. C. C. during discussion of the Working Committee's resolution on the C. P. Ministerial Crisis, a terrific dust storm created by nature raged outside the pandal necessitating the abandonment of the meeting for the day.

MR. M. S. ANEY, THE BERAR CONGRESS LEADER, MADE A FIGHTING SPEECH IN DEFENCE OF DR. KHARE AND OPPOSING THE WORKING COMMITTEE'S RESOLUTION.

WHILE SARDAR VALLABHBHAI PATEL WAS REPLYING TO MR. ANEY'S SPEECH A STORM BEGAN TO GROW OUTSIDE AND HARDLY HAS SARDAR PATEL FINISHED HIS PRELIMINARIES WHEN IT BECAME IMPOSSIBLE TO GO WITH THE PROCEEDINGS. THE UPPER CEILING OF THE TENT WERE ON THE POINT OF BEING BLOWN OFF, AND SOME OF THE LIGHTS WENT OFF WHEN THE PRESIDENT ADJOURNED THE MEETING TILL 4 P.M. TO-MORROW.

THE DUST-STORM WAS STILL RAGING WHEN THE MEMBERS AND VISITORS DISPERSED WITH DIFFICULTY.—A.P.

Babu Rajendra Prasad in proposing the name of Maulana Abul Kalam Azad as President for to-day's deliberations of the All-India Congress Committee explained how Mr. Subhas Bose, had tried his best to reach Delhi by air, but owing to sudden illness was held up at Cawnpore. Rajendra Prasad expressed the hope that the health of the Congress President would improve as the result of the day's rest, and he would be able to join them later sometime to-morrow. In the absence of the Congress President, Babu Rajendra Prasad proposed Maulana Abul Kalam Azad to the Chair, and hoped that the House would pass it unanimously.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, seconding the resolution, expressed similar sentiments.. Maulana Azad was unanimously elected to the Chair.

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad said that everyone was feeling the absence of the Congress President. His absence was not due to any fault on his part. He tried his best to reach Delhi by chartering a special aeroplane, but illness prevented his reaching Delhi, which caused a great disappointment to all. "In his absence you have placed the responsibility on my shoulders of guiding the deliberations of this important meeting. This is the first time we are meeting after the Haripura Congress after seven months, during which several important developments, both within and outside the Congress have taken place. These have had their reactions on us. It is therefore, but natural that we should indulge in self-examination, and review our many-sided activities, but in doing so we should not lose even one minute of our important time. During discussions, if any occasion arises for me to express my personal view on any particular question as member of this House. I shall with your permission vacate the Chair and express my views.

The Maulana then called on Mr. Kripalani, General Secretary to move the minutes of the last meeting, which were unanimously passed.

C. P. MINISTERIAL CRISIS

Dr. Pattabi Seetaramayya moved a resolution framed by the Working Committee on Central Provinces ministerial crisis. The resolution read:

"The All-India Congress Committee approves of the prompt and decisive action taken by the Working Committee in handling the Central Provinces Ministerial Crisis and fully endorses the views expressed by the Working Committee regarding the conduct of Dr. Khare and that of His Excellency the Governor of C.P. in this unfortunate episode. The A.I.C.C. is further clearly of opinion that the conduct of Dr. Khare, since his resignation from the C. P. Ministry, deserves the severest condemnation."

PAINFUL DUTY

Dr. Pattabi Sitaramayya, moving the resolution, said it was painful for a Congressman to have to say bitter things against a fellow fighter, but constitutional, practical and administrative issues had arisen, which necessitated the present resolution. The speaker deplored that feeling had become excited on both sides, rather on one side more than the other. He proceeded to give an unbiased recital of facts relating to the C. P. crisis.

Starting with the remark that Dr. Khare had been conducting his duties for nearly one year in a manner which did not give rise to much complaint outside the Ministry, the speaker traced various developments in the controversy till July last. Dr. Pattabi insisted that the Working Committee had acquired a new status since acceptance of office by the Congress. Although it found no place, and no mention in the Government of India Act, it had come to be recognised by all, by the British Government and by the whole of India. It had thus acquired a peculiar position in the constitution, although the constitution did not recognise it formally. The Working Committee had become a sort of Central Government of the country, which brought together two provinces in respect of inter-provincial matters, for which there was no provision in the Government of India Act. He cited the example of Bengali-Bihar controversy, and pointed out how the Congress Working Committee was trying to settle a dispute without consulting the Government of either Bengal or Bihar.

Mr. Neville Chamberlain (left) greeted on arrival at Munich by Herr Von Ribbentrop, Foreign Minister of Germany, when 'en route' to Berchtesgaden, to meet Herr Hitler.

PARALLEL GOVERNMENT

Dr. Pattabi continued: "We have erected this structure in the same manner in which the British administration is being run. We have our own Secretary of State, our own Governor-General, Governors, officials down to village patwari. We have our High Command, our Central Executive, All India Congress Committee and Provincial, District Committees and primary members. Our structure is parallel to the Government if there is any one person, who imagines that our structure should be subordinated to flimsy notions, democracy and parliamentary conventions, let that person remember that we are in a stage of transition. Those goody notions of constitutional propriety are not applicable to the Congress in its present condition, and to conditions prevailing in the country to-day. Dr. Khare has failed to recognise that such considerations must be brushed aside in our present condition.

"WISDOM FAILED KHARE"

The speaker recognised that Dr. Khare was one of the most able, patriotic and loyal companions they had, and regretted that yet it had become necessary for them to take the action they had taken because wisdom had failed him.

HIS SUPPORT TO ARGUMENT MOTION

After reviewing incidents which happened at Wardha in July speaker referred to subsequent acts and utterances of Dr. Khare numerous statements issued by him and many speeches delivered by him Special mention was drawn to his support to the adjournment motion in C.P. Assembly after formation of the present Ministry. "He had the audacity to stand up in support of the adjournment motion which if passed would amount to censure of Government He says he belongs to Congress Party. yet he supported such motion. This perhaps is the most inexcusable act of his. Then again in statement which he made in the Assembly he took the name of Rajagopalachari and imputed motives to him. If Rajagopalachari was so bad as that why did Dr. Khare take up the Ministry and ... it for a year When did he make discovery that Rajaji was such a bad man".

Dr. Sitaramayya next referred to the formation of the Congress Democratic Party by Dr. Khare and disapproved of the steps as an act of indiscipline. Dr Pattabi asked was not Dr. Khare aware Congress had formed Ministries not to work the Government of India Oct, but to make use of it strengthen Congress. Did not Khare know of the U.P. and Bihar victories. Did he not know even the greater victory of Orissa.

All these achievements were distroyed by Khare in one night when Sir Frank Wylie converted the night into day and attempted to break Congress unity through Khare whose action deserved the strong language used in the resolution.

Shankerrao Deo seconded resolution and said he did not wish to go into details as it was not a matter of pleasure but a matter of extreme regret that they had to bring forward this resolution against colleague whose services to Congress were so great. It was necessary to understand clearly the charges against Dr. Khare. There were two charges, namely, he was guilty of error of judgment, and secondly, guilty of gross indiscipline. There were two issues which would enable the House to frame its judgment on the resolution before it and the House should take care not to be influenced by any extraneous considerations.

Continuing, Shankarrao said they had to see if Dr. Khare had acted in accordance with the terms of the Pachmarhi Pact. As three members of the Cabinet alleged that he was not doing so it was the duty of the Parliamentary Sub-Committee to see that he implemented the Pact. Mr. Shankerrao condemned Dr. Khare's action since his resignation, particularly the formation of a party within the Congress Legislative Party in the C.P.

NOTICE OF THREE AMENDMENTS

The President announced that he had received notice of three amendments, the first of which was moved by Mr. Bhupendra Sanyal, which runs as follows:—

"The A.I.C.C. approves of the prompt and decisive action taken by the Working Committee in holding the C.P. Ministerial Crisis, and further resolves to hold an inquiry into, firstly, the conduct of Dr. Khare since his resignation, secondly, political allegations made by Dr.

(Continued on page 36)

"There Are More Hitlers Than Gandhis And Lansburys"

Creating Gas Mask Mentality Against Eventualities

(From Our Correspondent).

LONDON, Sept. 24.

For the last 24 hours, the A.R.P. Officials have been very busy in the different boroughs, asking the people to try the gas masks.

The Indian students began to handle the gas masks since yesterday, when the officials visited the boarding houses at Bloomsbury, Mornington, Cresent, Camden Town, Chalkfarm, Highgate, Hampstead and Belsize Park which are colonised by the Indians.

I understand that one of the members of the staff of the new large Clinic at Windsor also assured Mrs. Vijayalakshmi Pandit who is a patient there, that a gas mask was ready for her, if emergency arises.

To-day the officials visited Arya Bhawan at Belsize Park, and, when one Indian student who was wearing a Gandhi cap expressed dislike for the gas mask, the official said: "Oh, you Chota Gandhi, don't you know that there are more Hitlers than Gandhis and Lansburys? Better equip yourself with gas masks before it is too late.

Church Must Condemn Repression In Travancore

Youths' Christian Council Of Action Does A Bit Of Plain-Speaking; Urges Appointment Of Independent Inquiry Committee

TRIVANDRUM, (By Mail.)

The following statement has been issued by the Youths' Christian Council of Action, Kerala, in connection with the situation in Travancore:—

To all patriotic citizens, the present political situation in Travancore causes the gravest concern. We, the members of the Youths' Christian Council of Action, Kerala, who are convinced that the principles of Christ are to be applied in all the affairs of human society, want to give expression to our anxiety at the political crisis to-day in our state. Public feeling in the country is very tense; and we doubt if the Government of Travancore is conscious of the depth of discontent and bitterness in the minds of the people. At no time in the history of this small State has any occasion arisen for the military to open fire on the peaceful citizens. The loyalty of the people of Travancore to the Maharaja is so deep-seated that there has been no occasion when the people disobeyed any of the laws of the State or courted imprisonment. To-day several leading citizens of the State are in jail and the meetings of the people are dispersed by force, using lathis and fire-arms on crowds. Up-to-date, ten innocent people have died as a result of the military opening fire and several others have received injuries. The country is in a state of great excitement and turmoil. We believe it is therefore the duty of all peace-loving citizens who have the good of Travancore at heart, to examine the situation carefully, to dive deep and find out the source of the struggle and effect remedies, if possible.

STATE CONGRESS ACTIVITIES.

It is our deep conviction that the demand for responsible Government in Travancore is quite legitimate, and the agitation for securing it by the Travancore State Congress proper and constitutional.

WHY USE MAHARAJA'S NAME.

The State Congress finding itself unable to function peacefully owing to the extension of the prohibitory orders, resolved to disobey the orders and to exercise their civil rights of association and speech. They notified their intention to the Government which was replied to by the promulgation of the Criminal Law Amendment Regulation. It is unfortunate that this Regulation should have been passed as a proclamation, thus bringing the name of the Maharaja into the controversy, instead of passing it through the Legislatures. No reason has been given by the Government for this extraordinary piece of legislation or for calling into operation the prerogative of the Maharaja for promulgating the same. Mahatma Gandhi says "Surely the common law of the State is enough to cope with the individuals using violent language or resorting to actual violence. But on this hour of the day to expect the people to submit to the suppression of free speech or of demands however advanced these may be is to invite trouble." The Dewan in his reply says that it was necessitated by the violence of the people exhibited in meetings, and he recites the events that took place subsequent to the proclamation as the cause of the proclamation. Really speaking the present events are the results of the drastic Regulation, and not its cause. There is no doubt that the measures taken for dispersing the public meetings are out of all proportions to the needs of the situation.

VIOLENCE CONDEMNED.

We deplore the use of violence by the mob, whatever the provocation may be. We believe that the success of the movement for freedom lies entirely on the strict adherence to truth and non-violence by the people. The morale of the movement should ever be kept unimpaired. We would implore the educated young men and women of our State to do their utmost in maintaining the non-violent atmosphere in public meetings and demonstrations. We think that the legitimate course for the Government is to arrest the breakers of their laws and not to resort to lathi charge or shooting for dispersing meetings, for we believe recourse to such extreme measures is violence on humanity. It looks very strange, that while some of those who disobeyed the orders have been arrested some others have been left out. We do not understand why this partiality is made, for law cannot be respector of persons.

SETTLEMENT IMPERATIVE.

The situation has become very grave and a settlement must be arrived at as early as possible, and the lives and property of peaceful citizens saved from wanton destruction. We appeal to the Government to appoint forthwith a committee consisting of a majority of non-officials, presided over by an eminent judge from British India to enquire into the whole situation and submit a report as soon as possible and the Government should take immediate action upon it.

APPEAL TO CHURCHES.

We have a word of appeal to the leaders and Heads of the Christian Churches in Travancore. We have come across a letter issued by the Most Reverend Mar Paulose Athanaseus of Alwaye, regarding the present political crisis. We hasten to say that the letter is misleading. We enter our emphatic protest against it. We have no hesitation to state that his Episcopal letter does not reflect the opinion of the Christian Church in Travancore. At no time in the history of Travancore, was there more need for courage to stand for principles. And if the Church in Travancore fails to boldly relate Christ's message of uncompromising loyalty to Truth and respect for the rights of human personality to the present situation in our state, and fulfil her prophetic vocation, she will be lamentably failing the cause of Truth and Justice for which Christ stood and suffered. It will be spiritually suicidal for the Church to be indifferent to the violence on humanity practised before her very eyes in these days of political crisis. We believe it will be a dereliction of duty, if the Church in Kerala does not raise a united voice of protest against the violent and repressive policy of the Government and condemn acts of violence alleged to have been committed by the people in some places. We hope that the Heads of the Churches in Kerala, instead of being actuated by fear or favour, would appeal to the Government to view with sympathy and understanding, the keen desire of the people to have larger share in the Government of the Country.

The following are the signatories:—

President: Mrs. K. A. Mathew B.A., Trivandrum; Mr. K. K. Chandy, B.A., Christavasram Aleppey; Vice-President: Mr. K. A. Mathew, B.A.; Secretary, Student Christian Movement, Trivandrum, Mrs. K. K. Kuruvilla, M.A., Kottayam, Mr. P. P. John, B.A., L.T. (Kottayam), Rev. P. John Verghese Christhudasa Asram, Palghat, Rev. George Koshy, B.A., B.D.: Secretary: Cochin Diocese, Tiruvella, Miss Alexandra Cherian, M.A., Trivandrum, and Mr. M. M. Thomas B.A., Trivandrum Secretaries, Youths' Christian Council of Action.

Doctors Examine Subhas Bose

Hopes To Reach Delhi This Afternoon

NEW DELHI, Sept. 24.

Mr. Subhas Bose, the Congress President, gave a trunk call at 2 this afternoon to Harijan Colony and intimated that he was still running temperature of 100 degrees and so would not be able to leave for Delhi this evening.

He, however, hopes to be able to reach Delhi to-morrow afternoon.—United Press.

EXAMINED BY DOCTORS

CAWNPORE, Sept. 24.

Doctors Abduss Amad and Jawaharlal examined Mr. Bose, today, and issued the following bulletin: "Mr. Bose's temperature continued to be 100 since the morning. He felt better alround."

Doctors are of the opinion that he may not be normal before to-morrow morning. He may be unable to leave for Delhi to-night."—A. P.

ACHE ALL OVER BODY

CAWNPORE, Sept. 24.

Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose's illness had been diagnosed as an attack of influenza since this morning, there has been no fall in his temperature of 100 degrees, and he has had ache all over his body. Doctors do not advise him to undertake the journey to Delhi to-night. If the fever subsides to-morrow, doctors would then consider whether he would be fit to travel to-morrow. In that case Mr. Bose would proceed to Delhi to-morrow night.—A. P.

HOW TO FIGHT FEDERATION

Subhas On Resort To Satyagraha

CAWNPORE, Sept. 24.

"We will fight the federation even by resorting to satyagraha if necessary," said Mr. Subhas Chanda Bose in the course of an interview with the Associated Press. The policy of the Congress, he emphasised, had been to oppose by all means at their disposal the introduction in India of the federal scheme embodied in the 1925 Act.

Commenting on the Assam situation, Mr. Bose was hopeful of the stability of the new Ministry. The members of coalition parties, he said, had pledged themselves to support the Congress policy in the province, he expressed the opinion that the Assam Ministry would have a favourable reaction on the Bengal situation.

Mr. Bose's temperature is still 100 and his throat is slightly congested. Dr. Jawaharlal, Dr. P. D. Katiyar and Dr. Banerjee, who are attending on him, say that there will be no further rise in the temperature to-day. A slight temperature may last one day more. He is having complete rest and has not been allowed to receive visitors.

Mahatma Gandhi was informed of the Congress President's condition by telephone this morning.—A. P.

SIR PHILIP DAWSON DEAD

BERLIN, Sept. 24.

The death has occurred of Sir Philip Dawson.—Reuter.

The deceased was a Consulting Engineer, member of the Disposals Board of the Ministry of Munitions and of the Railway Electrification Advisory Committee of the Ministry of Transport, etc. Vice-President of the Advisory Committee for the Electrification of the Belgian State Railways, etc.

AIR-RAID CASUALTIES

BARCELONA, Sept. 24.

Five were killed and 21 injured during a mid-day air-raid.

The British steamer "African Mariner" and the U.S. steamer "Wisconsin" were damaged by bomb.—Reuter.

A London Reuter's message says the death has occurred of Col. Arthur Basil Tillard.

City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Asho Shud 2, 1994
Muslim: Rajjab 30, 1357
Parsi: Farvardin 20, 1308
Hightide: 0-32 12-38
Lowtide: 6-27 18-44
Sunrise: 6h 28m
Sunset: 6h 34m

CALL TO STUDENTS' BRIGADE

The members of the Students' Brigade are requested to be present in their uniforms at the Students' Home to-day (Sunday) at 10-30 a.m.

BOMBAY STUDENTS' BRIGADE

The Bombay Student Brigadiers will meet at the Students' Home, Hughes Road at 10-30 a.m to-day (Sunday) instead of meeting for the usual Parade.

PRARTHANA SAMAJ

Mr. Y. V. Bhandarkar will conduct the weekly divine service in the Prarthana Mandir, Girgaum, to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m.

NORTH KANARA G. S. B. CO-OP. BANK LTD., BOMBAY

The twenty-first annual general meeting of the shareholders of the above Bank will be held at the Bank premises to-day (Sunday) at 3 p.m. (S.T.).

MAHIM GYMKHANA

A general meeting of the members will be held at the Gymkhana premises to-day (Sunday) at 10-30 a.m. to mourn the loss of the Gymkhana president, Mr. F. X. Britto

SREE GAUDIYA MATH

A free public discourse in Gujarati on "Initiation" or "Disksha" will be delivered at the above Math, Kallyandas Building, Gowalia Tank Road today (Sunday) at 7-15 p.m.

G. I. P. RAILWAYMEN'S UNION

The annual general meeting of our Union will be held to-day (Sunday) at 4 p.m. at the hall of the R. M. Bhatt High School, Parel (near Kamgar Maidan).

GOA HINDU CO-OP. CREDIT SOCIETY LTD.

The 14th annual general meeting of the Society will be held to-day (Sunday) at 3 p.m. (S.T.) in the Registered Office of the Society.

THE BOMBAY YARN AND SILK MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION

An extraordinary general body meeting of the Association will be held today (Sunday) at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the Association Hall at Tambakanta, Bombay 3.

BOMBAY HINDU CO-OP. HOUSING SOCIETY LTD.

The adjourned seventeenth annual general meeting of the Bombay Hindu Co-operative Housing Society, Ltd., will be held to-day (Sunday) at 9 a.m., (S. T.), in the office of the Society.

NEW SARASWAT UNION CO-OP. CREDIT SOCIETY LTD.

The 20th annual general meeting of the members of the Society will be held in the Maratha High School, Girgaon, Bombay, to-day (Sunday) at 4 p.m. (S.T.).

SRI RAMANA SATCHIDANANDA SAMAJ

The 14th annual general meeting of the members of the above Samaj will be held to-day (Sunday) in the Samaj premises, Room No. 24, Second Floor, Ghaswalla Building, Supari Bang Road, Parel at 4 p.m. (S.T.).

GUJARATI SAHITYA MANDAL

Under the auspices of Gujarati Sahitya Mandal, Ismail College, Jogeshwari, Rasa-Darasana (Variety Entertainment) will be staged to-day (Sunday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) in the College Hall.

G. I. P. RAILWAYMEN'S UNION

The Annual General Meeting of the G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union will be held to-day (Sunday) at 4 p.m., at the R. M. Bhatt High School, Parel (Near Kamgar Maidan.)

The Meeting of the Executive Committee of the same Union will be held the same day, at 8-30 a.m., at Shetye Building, Poibawdi, Parel.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

BROADWAY—"The Private Life of Henry VIII". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Checkers". Daily at 4 and 10 p.m. only and 6-30 p.m. 'Sadhona Bose.'
CENTRAL—"Gopal Krishna". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, today at 2-30 p.m.
EROS—"The Lilac Domino". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Doctor Rhythm". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Gramophone Singer." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Poornima". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Bramhachari". Daily at 5, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2 p.m.
MINERVA—"Dharti Mata". Daily at 5, 8 and 11 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2 p.m.
NEW EMPIRE—"Alf's Button Afloat". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Raja Gopichand". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.
PATHE—"Kentucky Moonshine". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m. To-day morning show at 10 a.m.
PLAZA—"Lancer Spy". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Having Wonderful Time". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Vachan". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"The Garden of Allah". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST END—"The Cat." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.
SUPER—"Bahadur Kissan". Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, today at 2-45 p.m.

BILLAWAR ASSOCIATION

The half-yearly general body meeting of the Association will be held to-day (Sunday) at 3 p.m. (S. T.) at the Registered Office at 13-19, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.

BALKAN-JI-BARI

A meeting of all workers and well wishers of Balkan-Ji-Bari—The All-India Children's Association will be held at "Gulistan", 7th Road, Khar to-day (Sunday) at 4 p.m. (S. T.)

B. S. SOUTH INDIAN SOCIETY

This Society will observe Navaratri festivities with music at C. K. P. Hall, Khar, to-day (Sunday) as under:—V. S. Chidambaram (Vocal), Mr. S. Krishnaswamy (Violin) and Mr. V. G. Mani Iyer (Mridangam.)

VILE PARLE TALUKA CONGRESS COMMITTEE

The adjourned general meeting of the primary members of the Vile Parle Taluka Congress Committee will be held to-day (Sunday) at 10-30 a.m. at the premises of Smt Gokalibai P. High School.

THE BOMBAY TAXI DRIVERS' UNION

An extra-ordinary general meeting of the Bombay Taxi Drivers' Union will be held to-day (Sunday) at 1 p.m., (S. T.), at the Cama Hall, opposite Government Dockyard, next to the Church, Apollo Street, Bombay.

ASTROLOGICAL SOCIETY

Under the auspices of the Bombay Astrological Society classes in astrology will be started at the Saraswati Mandir, near Kennedy Bridge, in a short time. Persons desirous joining may see the Secretary on Sundays between 4 and 6 p.m

YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION, WORLI

A Gandhi Jayanti meeting will be held under the auspices of the above Association at Jamboree Maidan, Worli D. D. Chawls, Worli, when Messrs P. R. Lele, Ali Bahadur Khan and C. K. Narayanswamy will speak. The meeting will take place at 6-30 p.m. to-day (Sunday).

NAGPADA NEIGHBOURHOOD HOUSE

There will be a public debate to-day (Sunday) at 10 a.m., on "India should not support a World War", when Mr. Velayudhan will move and Mr. Md. Hanif will oppose the resolution. Dr. Manshardt will preside.

S. N. D. THACKERSEY COLLEGE, BOMBAY

An address will be presented to Principal H. G. Anjaria, M.A., LL.B. today (Sunday) at 4 p.m. on his retirement from the Principalship of the College. Diwan Bahadur K. M. Jhaveri will preside.

YOUNG MEN'S HINDU ASSOCIATION

Under the auspices of the Association Hindi Classes will commence in the premises of the Association, Vithalbhai Patel Road, from to-day (Sunday) and will be held on every Sunday between 7-30 a.m., to 9-30 a.m.

S. I. CO-OP. CONSUMERS' SOCIETY, LTD.

The half-yearly and the annual general body meetings of the South Indian Co-operative Consumers' Society, Ltd., Bombay, will be held at 3-0 p.m., and 4-15 p.m., (S. T.), respectively to-day (Sunday) at the Asthika Samaj Hall, Matunga, (G. I. P.)

SARASWAT BRAHMAN SAMAJ

Prof. S. R. Tendulkar and Mr. R. V. Parulekar, will deliver their respective lectures on 'Our Marriage Institution' and 'Adult Education' in the Saraswat Brahman Samaj Graha at 264, Charni Road, Girgaon, to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m., and to-morrow (Monday) at 6-30 p.m., respectively.

BHAGWAT GEETA CLASS

Swami Sambuddhananda, President, Sri Ramakrishna Ashram, Khar, will conduct the weekly public class on Bhagwat Geeta at the Mission Library Hall to-day (Sunday) at 9 a.m. The Subject of the Class will be "Man of Steady Wisdom; Sthitha Prajna".

HINDU WOMEN'S RESCUE HOME

A special general meeting and the tenth annual general meeting of the Hindu Women's Rescue Home Society (Shraddhanand Anath Mahilashram) will be held to-day (Sunday) at 4 p.m., and 5-15 p.m., (S. T.), respectively at the Rescue Home of the Society at Matunga. The Hon. Dr. Justice M. R. Jayakar will preside

MOGAVEERA YUVAKA SANGHA

Under the auspices of the Propaganda Committee of the above Sangha, a public meeting will be held to-day (Sunday) at 2 p.m. (S.T.) at 145, Mody Street, Fort, while Messrs. U. Rama Rao, B. A. Karkera, Appaji Puthran and Y. Koragappa will speak on "Remedying the Deterioration of Mogaveera Community."

PING-PONG AND CARROM TOURNEY

The 4th annual prize distribution gathering of the Suburban Ping-pong and Carrom Tournaments held under the auspices of "The Skylarks" will be held to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m. at 'Santa Prasad' Khar, when the competitors are requested to attend.

NAVARATRA MAHOTSAVA AT ANDHERI

To-day (Sunday) second day of the Navaratra Mahotsava will be performed under the presidentship of Shrimati Ratanben Mathuradas Vissonji in Seth Madhawdas A. High School at 9 p.m.

Programme: Garbas by Kumarika Mandal and Vocal Music by Shrimati Gangaben Rao.

GANDHI JAYANTI IN 'G' WARD

The monthly flag salutation will be held during the Gandhi Jayanti celebration at 8 a.m. to-day (Sunday) in the open space in Mahim Bazar, Mahim. Sjt. I. S. Patel will unfurl the flag. On the same day at 6 p.m. there will be a public meeting on Gandhi Maidan, Saitan Chowky, Gokhale Road, Dadar

REPEAL OF ARMS ACT

The Bombay Provincial Hindu Sabha has arranged meetings in the present Navratra Utsav throughout Bombay for passing a resolution in favour of 'The Repeal of Arms Act.' The first meeting of this kind will be held at Ismail Building, Vincent Road, Dadar, to-day (Sunday) at 5 p.m. Mr. V. R. Bhide, and Pandit Laxmanshastri Oghle will speak. Mr. K. B. Joshi will preside.

CINEMA GOERS' STOCK-TAKING

With a view to review the events that took place since a deputation of the Cinema Goers' Association of India waited upon the Congress Home Minister of the Bombay Government, last year on November 15th, and also the subsequent happenings in the city of Bombay, namely the Metro' controversy and the 'Drum' agitation, an extraordinary meeting of the Association of the Cinema Goers, will be held today (Sunday) at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the premises of 'Laxmi Niketan' at Kalbadevi Road.

KARNATAK AMBULANCE WORKERS' LEAGUE

Under the auspices of the League, Dr. N. R. Suvarna, M.B.B.S., M.S. (Bom.), will deliver a lecture on "Abdominal injuries and the limitations of duties of an Ambulance Workers", at Gustad Chambers 1st floor, Sir Pherozeshah Mehta Road, Fort, to-day (Sunday) at 3 p.m.

DISCOURSE ON ZOROASTRIAN COSMOGENESIS

At the Hall of the Parsi Vegetarian and Temperance Society at Dady Seth House, 3rd Floor, Cowasji Patel Street, to-morrow (Monday) at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) Mr. Jehangir Sorabji Chiniwalla, Advocate, will give his third discourse on the series on "Cosmogenesis—The division of Souls in the Nisti." All Parsis are cordially invited to attend.

PUBLIC MEETING AT C. P. TANK

Under the joint auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee and the 'C' Ward (Bhuleshwar) District Congress Committee, a public meeting will be held to-day (Sunday) at 9 p.m. (S.T.) at C. P. Tank Maidan, just near Tram Terminus. The Hon. Mr. K. M. Munshi will preside. Dr. Antrolikar M.L.A. and others will speak.

S. I. ASSOCIATION, BOMBAY

To-day (Sunday) the second day of 'Navaratri Celebrations' organized by the Ladies Section of the S. I. Association, there will be a music entertainment in the Asthika Samaj Hall, Matunga, by Miss Chudamani Chariar and Mrs. Kamalamma Kesaviah, both vocal, with suitable accompaniments between 8-30 and 10-30 p.m.

PUBLIC MEETINGS AT GHATKOPAR

Under the auspices of Ghatkopar Taluka Congress Committee, the programmes of public meetings will be held as follows:—

To-day (Sunday) at 8 a.m. monthly national flag salutation at Satyagraha Chhavni; at 8-30 p.m. Garba party and speeches at Harijan Colony.

Monday (26th instant) at 8 p.m. a public meeting at Kirol. Sjt. V. S. Dongre will speak.

THE UNITED LODGE OF THE THEOSOPHISTS

New Season opens to-day (Sunday) at 6-15 p.m.

Public lecture: "The Consecrated Life."

Question-Answer meeting begins on Wednesday, 28th instant at 6-15 p.m.

Study Class begins on Friday, 30th instant at 6-15 p.m.

Subject: Varma Text Book: The Ocean of Theosophy.

Theosophy School begins on Saturday, 1st October at 4-45 p.m.

LATE SIR NOWROJI SAKLATWALA

In response to a public requisition, the Sheriff is calling a Public meeting of the citizens of Bombay on Wednesday, the 5th October 1938 at 6-0 p. m. (S.T.) at the Town Hall in honour of the late Sir Nowroji Saklatwala. Sir Chimanal H. Setalvad will preside. The names of the speakers will be announced in due course.

BOMBAY TAILORING WORKERS UNION

Under the auspices of the above Union a public meeting of the tailors of Bombay will be held at Azad Maiden to-day (Sunday) at 5 p. m. (S.T.)

REGAL
Daily at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
GINGER ROGERS
DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS Jr.
Having Wonderful Time
(with Peggy Conklin, Lucille Ball, Lee Bowman, Richard (Red) Skelton, Ann Miller, Donald Meek.
RKO-RADIO PICTURE)
Also
"RUSSIA IN EXILE"
In latest MARCH OF TIME!

SHAKE OFF THE SLOUGH!

WATCH

'The Cat'

AND LEARN SPRIGHTLY SPEED from IT!

RANJIT'S ROARING COMEDY ROMANCE:

Directed By:
JAYANT DESAI

STARRING:

SUNITA DEVI
E. BILLIMORIA
ILLADEVI, ISHWARLAL, MAZHAR, KHATOON, GHORY, RAM APTE

'The Cat'

3RD WEEK

Daily: 5-15, 8 & 10-30 p.m.

Sat., Sun. & Hol.: 2-30 p.m.

WEST END

ENTHUSIASTIC:

In tune with the Enthusiasm of Dusserah Day, on October 4, will be the public enthusiasm for the PREMIERE of MINERVA MOVIETONE'S

Vasanti

Starring The Lovely

NASEEM

at the

MINERVA

THE HOME OF GREAT FILMS.

The BROADWAY

KINGSWAY:————:DADAR

DAILY AT 4, 6-30 and 10 P.M.

"N E C K S" he cried as another wife stepped up to the block.

ENGLAND'S mightiest ruler of a Kingdom and of women lives again!

CHARLES LAUGHTON

IN

"THE PRIVATE LIFE OF HENRY VIII"

It's filled with beautiful women as stirring as a bevy of chorus girls!

Directed by ALEXANDER KORDA
Released thru' UNITED ARTISTS

IDEAL CONDITIONS FOR CRICKET

Players Display Good Form

Conditions were ideal for cricket on Saturday and the various Gymkhanas in Bombay were able to fulfil their engagements.

At the Parsi Gymkhana the home team entertained Vijay Merchant's XI to a two-day fixture. Batting first, the home team compiled a total of 191 runs for 7 wickets when stumps were drawn for the day, a splendid century by F. Nariman being a feature of the match. Nariman altogether hit five boundaries and one six in his score of 107.

Peerbhoy was deadly with the leather at the Islam Gymkhana when they met The Rest. The latter were dismissed for a paltry 148, Peerbhoy claiming 7 of their wickets for 36 runs. Islam Gymkhana lost one wicket in collecting 28 runs at close of play.

Hindu Gymkhana drew with St. Xavier's College at the former's ground in a half-day fixture. The Gymkhana declared at 141 for 6 wickets Bhalerao carrying his hat for 58. The College replied with 78 for 3 wickets.

The following are the scores:—

PARSI GYMKHANA VERSUS MERCHANT'S XI

PARSI GYMKHANA

IST INNINGS

T. Contractor b Mehta 9; F. Nariman c and b Hansoti 107; F. Kapadia c Mehta b V. Merchant 10; F. R. Nariman b Mehta 0; B. Kateli b S. Mehta 8; H. Contractor c Vad b Hansoti 8; H. Kanga c V. Merchant b S. Mehta 5; A. Wadia batting 20; H. K. Nariman batting 7; Extras 17; and total for 7 wickets 191.

ISLAM GYMKHANA VERSUS THE REST

THE REST

P. Pereira run out 30; E. Pereira c Hakim 0; O. Gonsalves lbw Peerbhoy 34; A. C. Pereira b Peerbhoy 10; P. A. D'avoine lbw Peerbhoy 5; J. Harris St Macka b Peerbhoy 32; H. Romer b Peerbhoy 5; J. N. Carvalho c Macka b Hasania 10; S. D'Souza b Peerbhoy 32; J. Pinto c Hakim b Peerbhoy 2; F. X. Santus (not out) 1; Extras 7 and total 148.

Bowling—Peerbhoy 7 for 36; Hakim 1 for 34; Hasania 1 for 48.

ISLAM GYMKHANA

H. Khaviaz c Pereira b Romer 1; Hakim batting 19; Mansuri batting 5; Extras 0; and total for 1 wicket 28.

HINDU GYMKHANA VERSUS ST XAVIER'S COLLEGE

HINDU GYMKHANA

K. Jobanputra b Koli 32; P: Kesarkadi c Colah b Koli 2; L. Kenny c Metha b Koppiker 0; P. Dalvie c Manekshah b D'Sa 28; H. Bhalerao not out 58; W. Kothare c and b Koppiker 9; S. Patil lbw Koppiker 8; B. Tellicherry not out 4; Extras 0; and total for 6 wickets declared 141

Bowling—D. Koppiker 3 for 38; Koli 2 for 30; D'Sa 1 for 33.

ST. XAVIER'S COLLEGE

N. Colah c Desai b Jobanputra 8, Koli c Jobanputra b Bhalerao 3; Saverna not out 30; Koppiker b Gokhale 31; Manekshah not out 1; Extras 7; and total for 3 wickets 78.

SHAKOOR BEATS COMMISARIAT

Clever Stroke Play Exhibition In W. I. Billiards Championship

A. K. A. Shakoor, the holder, played a brilliant game in the quarter-final round of the Western India Billiards Championship, on Saturday evening, when he beat P. B. Commisariat by 53 points in a game of 400 up.

In the first 100, Commisariat was very consistent and, after leading all along, he was well away with a lead of 40 points, when the 200 mark was reached.

In the closing stages, however, Shakoor asserted himself and two excellent breaks of 58 and 42 helped him to overhaul his opponent and beat him by 53 points.

Commisariat who is a veteran in the game, made full use of his experience and never failed to take advantage of a favourable position. Shakoor, who was evidently the better stylist, gave a clever exhibition of stroke play and his bigger breaks were generally the result of fine all round play.

Result:—A. K. Shakoor beat P. B. Commisariat 400-347.

TO-NIGHT 3rd WEEK

SJT. R. V. DESAI, M.A.'S

POORNIMA

DEPICTS WITH CRYSTALLINE PURITY THE EMOTIONS OF NEGLECTED DAUGHTERS OF HUMANITY

SAT. SUN. & HOLIDAYS MATINEE, 2-30
DAILY: 5-15. 8, 10-45
AT
KRISHNA

PRAKASH
Problem Social

STAR FLASHES

by CHARLES BRUNO

JACQUELINE LAURENT, FRENCH ACTRESS APPEARING IN THE "JUDGE HARDY" SERIES, WAS SWIMMING CHAMPION OF FRANCE WHEN SHE WAS ONLY 14.
THE DOORBELL IN ANN SHERIDAN'S NEW HOME PLAYS "ANNIE DOESN'T LIVE HERE ANY MORE"!
CHARLES BRUNO 9/22

LORETTA YOUNG, AS THE EMPRESS EUGENIE IN "SUEZ," WEARS A GOWN WITH A 24-FT. TRAIN..... SHE SAYS SHE FELT LIKE A PLOW HORSE DRAGGING IT ACROSS THE BALLROOM.'

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POSTAL NOTICES

Registered and unregistered correspondence other than letters and postcards for Australia and New Zealand per s.s. 'Orcades' via Madura and Colombo will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 8-30 and 9 a.m. respectively on Wednesday, the 28th instant.

Superscribed unregistered correspondence for Italy and Austria per M. V. 'Victoria' will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 3-30 p.m. on Wednesday, the 28th instant.

AIR SERVICES OF INDIA LTD.

The Bombay Kathiawar service will reopen on the 1st of October 1938.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Bombay—I Programme

VUB 244 metres (1,231 kc/s.)

p.m.

1-0 "Planning Food" by Hilda Flanders 1-15 Lunch-hour Music 2-0 Song of Life 2-10 Sadiq Ali Akhtar 2-30 Abdul Aziz Khan 2-40 Sonibai Mulgaonker 3-0 For Children (Marathi) 5-30 Marathi Composers 5-50 Instrumental Music 6-0 Sadiq Ali Akhtar 6-30 Sonibai Mulgaonker 7-0 Air Quartet 7-5 Gujarati Garbas 7-20 Gauri on Sarangi 7-25 Three Voices 7-35 Gujarati Garbas 7-50 Ratnakant 8-0 Bhuka Gentleman 8-15 Sadiq Ali Akhtar 8-35 Songs You Know by Heart 9-0 News (Hindustani) 9-15 Ghulam Mustafa Durrani 9-30 News 9-45 Fortnight in Sport By Talyarkhan 10-0 Gayanacharya Ramkrishna Vaze 11-0 Epilogue.

Bombay—II Programme

31.4 metres (9,550 kc/s.)

a.m

8-0, 9-0 and 1-0 Same as in Bombay I.

61 metres (4,905 kc/s.)

p.m.

5-30 Same as in Bombay I 6-30 Evensong 7-35 Same as in Bombay I

Delhi—I Programme

V U D 338.6 metres (886 kc/s.)

TRANSMISSION I.

a.m.

7-0 Light Music. 7-30 Haider Husain and His Orchestra. 7-40 Ghazals by Dhani Ram. 8-0 Classical Music. 8-30 For Young Listeners.

noon.

12-0 Filmland Echoes

p.m.

1-0 Records (Foreign). 1-10 Sunday Music. 6-0 Mukerjee and His Music Makers. 6-10 Popular Music. 6-40 For Highbrow. 7-0 Ghazals. 7-30 For Villagers Only. 8-0 H. S. Chatterjee. 8-15 Reading from Books. 8-25 Classical Music. 9-15 News. Weather Report in Hindustani. 9-30 In English. 9-45 Noelo Jones. 10-15 p.m. A talk. Persons and Personalities in the Assembly, by S. Satyamurti. 10-30 p. m. B. B. C. Symphony orchestra.

Delhi—II Programme

31.3 metres (9. 590 kc/s.)

a.m.

7-0 to 9-0 and noon 12-0 to 2-0 As in Delhi I.

60 metres (4,995 kc/s.

p.m.

6-0 Classical Music 6-20 Instrumental Parade 6-40 Light Music 7-0 Musical Interlude 7-30 Classcal Music 8-15 to 9-45 As in Delhi I. 9-45 Sitar Solo; 10-15 A talk, Persons and Personalities in Assembly, by S. Satyamurti; 10-30 Dhani Ram, Mehboob Jan, 10-55 News.

Delhi—III Programme

19.8 metres (15,160 kc/s.)

a.m.

7-0 to 9-0 and noon 12-0 to 2-0 As in Delhi I.

31.3 metres (9,590 kc/s).

p.m.

6-0 to 7-30 Programme as in Delhi I.

7-30 to 8-15 Programme as in Delhi II.

8-15 to 9-45 Programme as in Delhi I.

9-45 to 11-0 Programme as in Delhi II.

ALL-INDIA RADIO, BOMBAY.
(Publicity Department).

BOMBAY PROGRAMMES

PEAKS OF THE WEEK

From 25th September to 1st October, 1938:—

SUNDAY (25TH SEPT.)

From 6-30 to 7-35 p.m. European programme on short wave and Indian programme on medium wave.

Indian Music and Other items: Gayanacharya Ramkrishna Vaze. Sadiq Ali Akhtar. Sonibai Mulgaonker.

Vernacular Talks at 8-00 p.m. English Talks at 9-45 p.m.: "Listeners' Letter."

European Music and Other items: Evenson.

MONDAY (26TH SEPT.)

Indian Music and Other items: Panditrao Nagarkar. B. R. Deodhar.

Vernacular Talks at 8-00 p.m. English Talks at 9-45 p.m.: "Short Story" by Bakulesh. "Slaves of Destiny." By Michael Brown.

European Music and Other items: Recorded Symphony Night.

TUESDAY (27TH SEPT.)

From 10 to 11 p.m. European programme on short wave and Indian programme on medium wave.

Indian Music and Other items: A Variety Programme. H. Khan Mastana "Shirachcheda", A Marathi farce, written by Shamrao Oke.

Vernacular Talks at 8-00 p.m. English Talks at 9-45 p.m.: "The Fortnight's Events." By P. R. Lele. "Raja Ram Mohan Roy." By D. G. Vaidya.

European Music and Other items: Teddy Weatherford and his Band.

WEDNESDAY (28TH SEPT.)

Indian Music and Other items: Shrimatibai Narvekar. Navratri Garbas.

Vernacular Talks at 8-00 p.m. English Talks at 9-45 p.m.: "World Affairs" by Valentine Blakeney.

European Music and Other items: Agnes Barrett: Pianoforte. Phyllis Jeffery: Contralto.

THURSDAY (29TH SEPT.)

From 10 to 11 p.m. European programme on short wave and Indian programme on medium wave.

Indian Music and Other items: Gangubai of Hubli. S. A. Rafique Arabi.

Vernacular Talks at 8-00 p.m. English Talks at 9-45 p.m. Bombay Khan.

European Music and Other items: Chamber Music Relayed from the Bombay Chamber Music Society.

FRIDAY (30TH SEPT.)

Indian Music and Other items: Rafique Ghaznavi. Sunderabai.

Vernacular Talks at 8-00 p.m. English Talks at 9-45 p.m.: "Navratra Mahotsav". By S. U. Shukla. "To-night in Bombay." By Walter Ribeiro.

European Music and Other items: Recorded Dance Music.

SATURDAY (1ST OCT.)

Indian Music and Other items: Gujerati Kavi Sammelan. "Kuni Gharatun Jayache?" A Marathi play written by 'Diwaker' and produced by Keshavrao Date. Sawai Gandharv.

Vernacular Talks at 8-00 p.m. English Talks at 9-45 p.m.: "Gujerati Books." By Shankarprasad Raval. "A Synthesis of Deccan Culture." By Sir Jadunath Sarkar. "New Books." By His Grace the Archbishop of Bombay.

European Music and Other items: Syncopation on two Pianos Joe Judah and Mena Silas. Hazel David: Soprano.

Coming Shortly at

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

SHOBHANA SAMARTH

IN

'INDUSTRIAL INDIA"

GENERAL FILMS'
GREAT MUSICAL COMEDY HIT
Directed By: MOHAN SINHA
with
PREM ADIB & AN ALL STAR CAST
WATCH FOR OPENING DATE!

SHE STAKES HER CLAIM TO STARDOM!

PRABHA

SAGAR'S Beauty Queen,
Co-Starred with the
SOVEREIGNS of SONG and
ACTING:—
SURENDRA, BIBBO

IN

'GRAMOPHONE SINGER'

2nd WEEK

Daily: 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
TO-DAY & HOL.: 2-30 P.M.

I-M-P-E-R-I-A-L

MIERVA

Daily: 5 8, 11 .m.

NEW THEATRES'
Masterly
Film
of a
Master-Theme.

'DHARTI-MATA'

Matinee To-day: 2 p.m.

AT THE

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

For Booking apply to:—
RAMNIKLAL MOHANLAL & CO., Khetwadi Main Road, Bombay 4.

STAR FLASHES

by CHARLES BRUNO

DANCER GEORGE MURPHY, APPEARING IN "HOLD THAT CO-ED", WAS PAID EXTRA TO ACT AS TECHNICAL DIRECTOR OF THE FOOTBALL SEQUENCES... GEORGE WAS ONCE ALL-NEW YORK STATE HALF-BACK.
CHARLES BRUNO '38

ONE FILM LIBRARY HAS RECORDINGS OF 35,000 DIFFERENT SOUNDS FOR USE IN PICTURES... FROM THE ROAR OF ARTILLERY TO THE SNAP OF A STENOGRAPHER'S GUM!
AUGUST 24
SNAP!

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MR. MOHAMED JAFFAR NASAR MAVJI.

Mr. Mohamed Jaffar Haji Nasar Mavji, who returned by the last mail-steamer after obtaining a personal interview with the Imam of Yemen, said in the course of a talk with a press representative that the trade of Yemen is mainly in the hands of Indians. This ancient Islamic country was now experiencing the competition of Britain and Italy. The power of Yemen in manufacturing armaments has considerably increased. Port Sudan and Khartum, the capital, are under the joint possession of Egypt and Britain, and since Aden was placed under the control of the British Foreign Office, the trade which Indians carried on there for the past 100 years has been ruined.

Socialists To Stand Against Khare

NEW DELHI, Sept. 24.

Members of the All-India Congress Socialist Party are meeting to-day to determine their attitude towards official resolutions to be moved at the A.I.C.C. for instance Federation and the Khare episode.

The concensus of opinion among Socialists appears to be that nothing has happened of late to warrant any change in their attitude to the Federal scheme as adumbrated in the Government of India Act namely, uncompromising opposition to its acceptance.

The draft resolution of the Working Committee meets their point of view completely, and they are in entire agreement with the terms of the resolution namely a clear and bold enunciation of the position of the Congress in that respect.

As regards the Khare episode, opinion among Socialists seems to have swung round and Dr. Khare has forfeited their sympathy and to a very great extent support, in what they call "openly anti-Congress activities calculated to harm Congress position." Strong objection is taken to his latest step namely, the formation of what he within the C. P. Congress Parliawithin the C P Congress Parliamentary Party.

Though some of the socialists still feel that the Congress high command have done better if it had dismissed the entire old Cabinet instead of only the Khare group in the Ministry, and there appears to be no doubt regarding their giving full support to the official resolution on the subject. —A P

The total subscriptions to the United Provinces Flood Relief Fund upto September 21, 1938, amounted to Rs 87,183 1 0

Acharya Kripalani, Pandit Govind Vallabh Pant, Dr. Pattabi Sitaramayya, Mr. Shankerrao Deo and Mrs. Sarojini Naidu refreshing themselves after deliberations on Wednesday.

VIOLENCE, UNTRUTH AND CORRUPTION

Need For Drastic Measures To Prevent Decay Of Congress

Mahatma Gandhi writes in "Harijan":—

It is difficult to cope with the correspondence that I am having from several places about violence, untruth and corruption in the Congress. Whilst I must continue to publish typical correspondence about the weaknesses of Congressmen, I must issue a warning against hasty deduction being drawn that all is ill with the Congress. I know it is not. But it is true that violence, untruth and corruption have made inroads enough to warrant drastic measures in order to prevent decay overtaking the great organisation.

Here are extracts from two typical letters:

(1) "Perhaps you are aware how the enrolment of bogus Congress members is going on unimpeded everywhere, and how rich and unscrupulous persons are controlling the affairs of the Congress organisation, keeping skilfully the genuine and devoted workers out of their way. Some are paying the membership subscription of annas 4 for others under their control out of their own pockets, and some are going a step forward and are not paying a single pie to the Congress Committees and instead making the Primary Committees under their clutches prepare false accounts of their apparent collections and thereby evading the supervising eye of the Sub-Divisional as well as District Committees.

Primary Committees having less than 25 members are not required, under the rules framed by it, to pay anything to higher Committees out of the membership fee. The result is that a good many paper Committees are being set up with less than 25 members to deprive the Sub-Divisional and District Committees of their quota of the membership subscription as also to secure a larger proportion of representation in these Committees."

(2) "It is my duty to bring to your notice the open and scandalous corruption in enrolling Congress members The Congress authorities here, especially the Executives, know this state of things well, but it is difficult to know why the necessary steps are not being taken If steps are not taken, things will go from bad to worse and the whole Congress Institution will be disgraced and the hold on people will be lost.

(i). Every party is trying to capture the Congress Office—whether Primary, Sub-divisional, District or Provincial. And for this purpose bogus members are being enrolled by practically every group.

(ii) There are a good many names of persons on the Congress rolls, but on scrutiny it can be easily found out that there are no such persons in existence at all. During election time the same group of persons is mobilised at elections of Primary Congress Committees of different wards.

(iii) The members are enrolled sometimes without their own signatures on application forms and in most cases without taking payment of the annual subscription of four annas.

(iv) The question arises how the account of collection of subscription by the Primary, Subdivisional and District Congress Committees is maintained. In almost all cases where a group is in possession of the office and necessarily the office account, collection of the annual subscription for all the bogus members is shown to the credit side, and at the same time nearly the whole amount is shown to the debit side on the different heads of expenses, such as travelling expense, meeting expense, allowance expense, etc. Really they do not collect the subscription and maintain a false account.

I do not know how all these corruptions can be stopped There will be, I hope, changes of rules at the next A. I. C. C. meeting at Delhi. Some steps should be immediately taken to stop the corruption. Identification of Congress members, signatures of the members on the application forms, actual realisation of subscription from the members, and true accounts should be enforced.

These statements have been made by responsible parties. The letters are meant for publication. But I have purposely suppressed the names of my correspondents as also of the province in which the corruption is said to exist.

It is to be hoped that the Working Committee and the A.I. C.C. will deal with this as well as the other serious question that will come up for discussion and decision. It would be a tragedy if the session of the A. I. C. C. were to be frittered away in orations or mutual wranglings.

PLAGUE SPECIALISTS' TALE OF WOE

Sequel To Scare Started In Trivandrum

TRIVANDRUM (By Mail).

The Travancore Government have brought down a specialist from the north to kill children by administering to them certain injunctions!—this scare started in the city, had a terrible sequel when suspicious parents attacked and assaulted Dr. Isaac Santra, Propaganda Officer of the British Empire Leprosy Relief Association, at Manachaud the other day.

The object of the authors of the scare has been partly successful in that some illiterate parents kept their children away from school. The panic among parents reached its climax yesterday when many respectable and educated citizens asked me on the 'phone whether the rumour that batches of students died after being injected was true.

DR. SANTRA'S STORY.

Dr. Santra, who is on a visit to the State in connection with a resurvey of leprosy in Travancore and who visited the leper patients he cured in 1929, told that he heard the rumour that he was specially brought down to kill children by injections and he wanted to acquaint the people with the real object of his visit.

At Manacaud he began inspecting the houses when a small crowd of illiterate parents who had been roused by mischievous suggestions surrounded him, assaulted him and threw stones at him.

Dr. Santra said during his last visit to the State he had examined adults and children and found that they appreciated his service, but now conditions had changed.

"Who is guilty of the change?" asked Dr. Santra and followed it with another question, "who is responsible for these canards?"

HAS EXAMINED OVER 2-1/2 MILLIONS

Dr. Santra has been officer of the British Empire Leprosy Relief Association for 11 years and has carried on propaganda work in 14 provinces and States. He has examined over 2-1/2 millions of people. He attended the International Conference on Leprosy at Cairo this year as India's delegate. The object of his present visit to Travancore was to investigate the results of the work done in 1929 and later.

The hooligans who attacked Dr. Santra did not spare his car which they damaged.

The United Lodge Of Theosophists

(B. J. M. T.)

To-day (Sunday) sees the United Lodge of Theosophists entering upon the tenth year of its activity in Bombay. The tree is known by its fruit, and the Bombay U.L.T. under the self-sacrificing care of Mme. Wadia can proudly look back upon the fruits it has offered to Bombay. The propagation of a clean philosophy, the active living of a life where barriers of caste and creed are unknown, the direction of man's minds towards soul life—these are and have been the fruits on the U. L. T. tree.

Its Sunday lectures have always been largely attended and have provided a Sunday's entertainment which has had the additional advantage of raising the aspirations of the audience to higher levels. Wednesday with their questions and answers have ever been looked to with interest. Impersonal answer, the quiet studied manner in which they are given, and the strictest adherence to the philosophy itself, mark these out as educative channels of a high order. A student of human hearts would find much wealth of detail in question and answer, an answer moreover that tends not to show off, but to adjust, so that before the answer is completed the questioner in more senses than one has answered himself.

STUDY CLASSES

For those who would like to know more about the philosophy, the Lodge offers the Friday study class where definite texts are studied. The portion assigned is first summarised and then any one, even a non-student may ask questions on the portion studied. The Saturday school for children has only two similarities with schools. The attendance of pupils and the imparting of knowledge. The method of schooling is entirely different. No fees are charged. It is not an institution for cramming. The students question the teacher on their difficulties. The teacher does not answer. Instead, cross questions are put to the pupils who with the aid of rouse soul perceptions find the answers themselves, and what is better still, like doing it. And if you would care to know what true knowledge can mean to the little ones, why, go and have a look at them yourselves.

No fees, no dues, no subscriptions, no ceremonials, no nothing if you look for the little trumparies you see mostly everywhere. Just a few students who serve and sacrifice because they see the reality and would like others to share it with them. Many have joined their ranks these nine years past. All strength to their elbow, for it is in such a brotherhood as this that fetters of racial distinctions and petty rivalries fall away and die.

Mr. R. J. Duff Of New India Fame To Retire

On the 1st October 1938, Mr. R. J Duff, the present General Manager of the New India Assurance Co., Ltd., proceeds to England on Leave preparatory to retirement. He came to India in 1918 as a fully trained insurance man as Branch Manager of the "North British and Mercantile" and in the following year took up the position of the Fire and Marine Manager of the then newly-founded New India Assurance Co. Ltd.

The Company was sponsored by the Tatas with an idea to give to the world an Indian Insurance Company, doing all classes of business which from the point of view of security was equal to the leading Companies of other nations.

The task of establishing this new Indian enterprise fell on Mr. Duff's shoulders. He began in a modest way—with a small office and one clerk—but very soon built up for the "New India" an organisation, which began to make its presence felt not merely in India, but in the Far East and other countries abroad. To-day the "New India" has world-wide business operations.

That the "New India" has reached its present predominent position in Indian Insurance is due to the courage, capacity and untiring efforts of Mr. Duff, who has nursed the Company through its difficult early stages.

During this long period Mr. Duff acted as the spokesman and champion of Indian Insurance. He was one of the founders and first President of the Indian Insurance Delegation, as also the Indian Insurance Companies Association, and spared no efforts in preaching the gospel of "Buy Indian" in insurance.

When the Government of India declared its intention to revise the Law relating to Insurance and the Indian Insurance Legislative Committee was formed, Mr. Duff was unanimously elected as its Chairman. In that capacity Mr. Duff placed before the Authorities the case of the "Indian Insurance" sincerely, forcefully and fearlessly, and with his intimate knowledge of the Indian conditions he has in no small measure influenced the framing of the New Insurance Law.

While the departure of Mr. Duff will be a loss to the commercial life of the City of Bombay, and of India, the absence of Mr. and Mrs. Duff will be felt in the social circles, where they enjoyed a high position.

Mr. Duff is keenly interested in music, and has earned the reputation of being one of the best amateurs on the Piano in the City. He was one of the Founders and Honorary Conductor of the Bombay Male Choir, and is the President of the Bombay Chamber Music Society. He organised a number of concerts for the benefit of such deserving institutions as the League of Mercy, the Seamen's Institute, etc.

Mr. Duff in spite of his age is a keen Tennis player and he was one of the finalists in the Veterans Doubles of the Bombay Gymkhana Tennis Tournament this year.

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HAMMOND NEARS HIS 3,000 RUNS

Batting And Bowling Averages

(From Our Own Correspondent)

LONDON (By Mail).

The following are the batting and bowling averages of England and the Australians.

Hammond, England's Test Skipper, having made 2,728, is now nearing his 3,000 runs.

BATTING

(Scores made in matches in progress not included)

	Inns.	Times Not Out.	Runs.	Highest Score.	Aver.
W. R. Hammond	36	2	2728	271	80.23
Hutton	30	4	1565	364	60.19
Paynter	45	6	2331	291	59.76
Edrich	43	5	2226	245	58.57
C. S. Dempster	24	1	1280	187	55.65
Fagg	47	5	2275	244	54.16
Hardstaff	32	5	1451	169*	53.74
H. T. Bartlett	30	4	1391	175*	53.50
P. A. Gibb	31	2	1501	204	51.75
J. R. Thompson	18	1	858	191	50.47
Langridge (John)	48	4	2204	227	50.09
B. H Valentine	31	1	1501	242	50.03
Ames	20	1	940	170	49.47
Leyland	40	4	1694	187	47.05
Compton (D)	43	6	1720	180*	46.48
J. M. Lomas	21	1	908	124	45.40
T. N. Pearce	25	6	844	137*	44.42
Gibbons	53	6	2087	178	44.40
R. E. S. Wyatt	35	6	1278	121*	44.06
Oldfield	46	6	1761	137	44.02
Lee (F. S.)	50	6	1924	162	43.72
Dyson	49	5	1859	170*	42.25
Sutcliffe	42	5	1563	142	42.24
Langridge (James)	40	9	1281	156	41.32
Dollery	39	6	1354	134*	41.03
Worthington	38	2	1415	121	39.30
Townsend (L. F.)	43	6	1453	167*	39.27
Iddon	45	3	1638	185	39.00
Whitfield	28	3	960	198	38.40
Fishlock	49	1	1843	165	38.39

BOWLING

(Wickets taken in matches in progress not included)

	Overs.	Mdns.	Runs.	Wkts.	Aver.
Bowes (Yorks)	803.3	259	1501	105	14.29
Verity	1073.3	392	2188	140	15.62
J. C. Clay	648	150	1639	94	17.43
Leyland	339.4	94	1006	56	17.96
Watts (Sry.)	717.1	127	2214	120	18.45
Mayer	653.4	141	1772	91	19.47
K. Farnes	536.1	109	1496	76	19.68
Smith (J.) (Middx.)	1107	268	2589	131	19.76
Wellard	1176.2	233	3318	167	19.86
Copson	704.4	144	1939	97	19.98
Nichols	1071.4	239	2914	145	20.09
Smalles	831.5	229	2081	103	20.20
Mitchel (Derby)	682.4	98	2481	121	20.50
Pollard	1171.5	241	3007	141	21.32
Boyes	917.5	257	2197	101	21.75
Andrews	805.2	147	2568	115	22.33
Robinson (Yorks)	745.1	183	2074	92	22.54
Goddard	840.1	173	2241	99	22.61
Pope (G. H.)	752.2	142	2035	91	22.91
Gray	546.4	98	1628	71	22.92
Smith (P.) (Essex.)	1129	215	3291	140	23.50
R. J. Crisp	295.3	37	1040	44	23.63
Wilkinson (Lancs)	1112.2	212	3103	131	23.68

AUSTRALIANS

BATTING

	Inns.	Times Not Out.	Runs.	Highest Score.	Aver.
D. G. Bradman	26	5	2429	278	115.66
W. A. Brown	29	3	1638	265*	63.00
A. L. Hassett	27	3	1423	220*	59.29
C. L. Badcock	31	3	1409	198	50.32
S. Barnes	12	2	432	94	43.20
J H Fingleton	28	3	166	42	41.50
C. W. Walker	7	1	1041	124	38.55
S. J. McCabe	26	2	918	232	38.25
B. A. Barnett	22	4	521	120*	28.94
A. G. Chipperfield	18	3	424	104*	28.26
E. S. White	14	6	183	52	22.87
M G. Waite	23	3	428	54	21.40
F. Ward	11	5	104	29*	17.33
W. J. O'Reilly	13	2	167	42	15.18
L. O'B. Fleetwood-Smith	18	9	93	16*	10.33
E. L. McCormick	11	1	38	12	3.80

*Signifies not out.

BOWLING

	Overs.	Mdns.	Runs.	Wkts.	Aver.
W. J. O'Reilly	623.4	188	1505	90	16.72
L. O'B. Fleetwood-Smith	533	97	1644	86	19.11
F. Wad	404.5	87	1288	67	19.22
E. S. White	322	127	598	26	23.00
M. G. Waite	575.1	168	1244	54	23.03
A. G. Chipperfield	54.1	18	155	6	25.83
E. L. McCormick	290	48	978	33	29.63
S. J. McCabe	202	53	488	13	37.53
A. L. Hassett	30	9	78	1	78.00

Also bowled: C. L. Badcock, 2—0—10—0: S. Barnes, 38—3—84—1: D. G. Bradman, 3—2—6—0.

SILHOUETTE COMPETITION

This competition should appeal to all, as everyone who takes a little care in solving it, will stand a fair chance of getting a share in Rs. 2,000 prizes.

The illustrations marked A, B, C, ... are well defined silhouettes of certain objects. From each of these silhouettes a part is cut off and reproduced (not necessarily in the same position), on the opposite page under numbers 1, 2, 3 . . . .You are to find out the parts belonging to the respective silhouettes.

For example, a part of the object from illustration number "H" is cut out and reproduced in another position in No. "8". The white dotted lines in "H" are given only to show exactly where the cuts were put to obtain the part shown in No. "8". Thus No. "8" is entered against "H" in the coupon.

You may similarly fill in the rest of the coupon and send us as many entries as you like with Annas eight per coupon before Wednesday, 5th October, 1938, subject to and observing the following rules:—

1. When you have filled in all the Numbers write your name and address in full, in block Capitals.

2. All entries will be received at the counter during office-hours from 10 a.m. to 6-30 p.m.

3. Solution of this Competition will be accepted only on our entry coupons

4. Insufficient Entrance Fee enclosed with Entries will disqualify them.

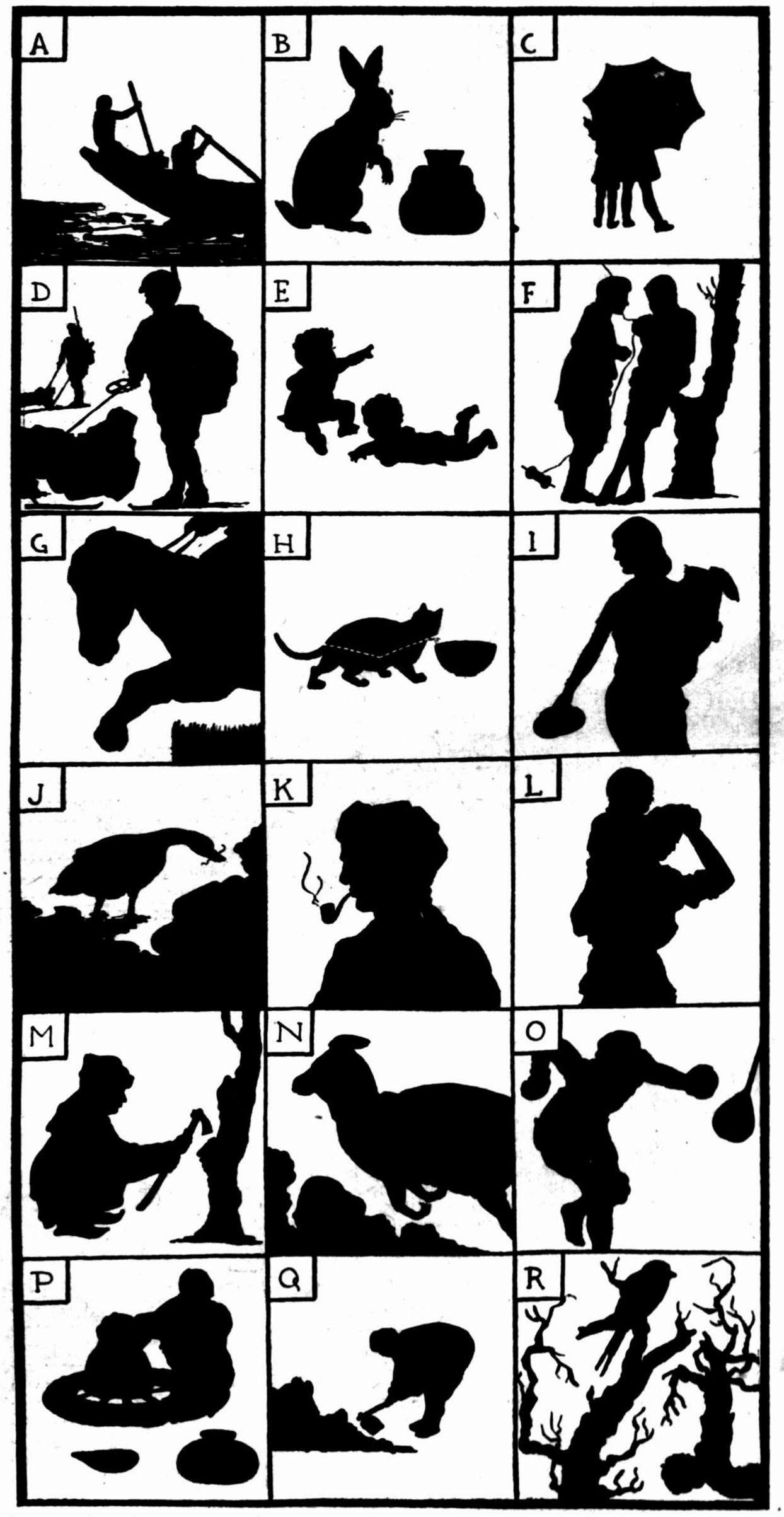
5. All entries must be received in this Office by the last Post on Wednesday 5th October, 1938, the closing date. Any entry received after this date will not be included in the competition.

6. Corrected or mutilated entries will be disqualified.

7. In case of ties the management reserves the right to distribute the Prize Money among the winning competitors in any manner they like.

8. No responsibility is accepted for any entry mislaid, lost or delayed. Proof of posting will not be accepted as proof of delivery or receipt.

9. In no case, any entrance fee or money sent with entrance fees be refunded or credited to another competition or account.



Entries by Registered post should be addressed as under:—

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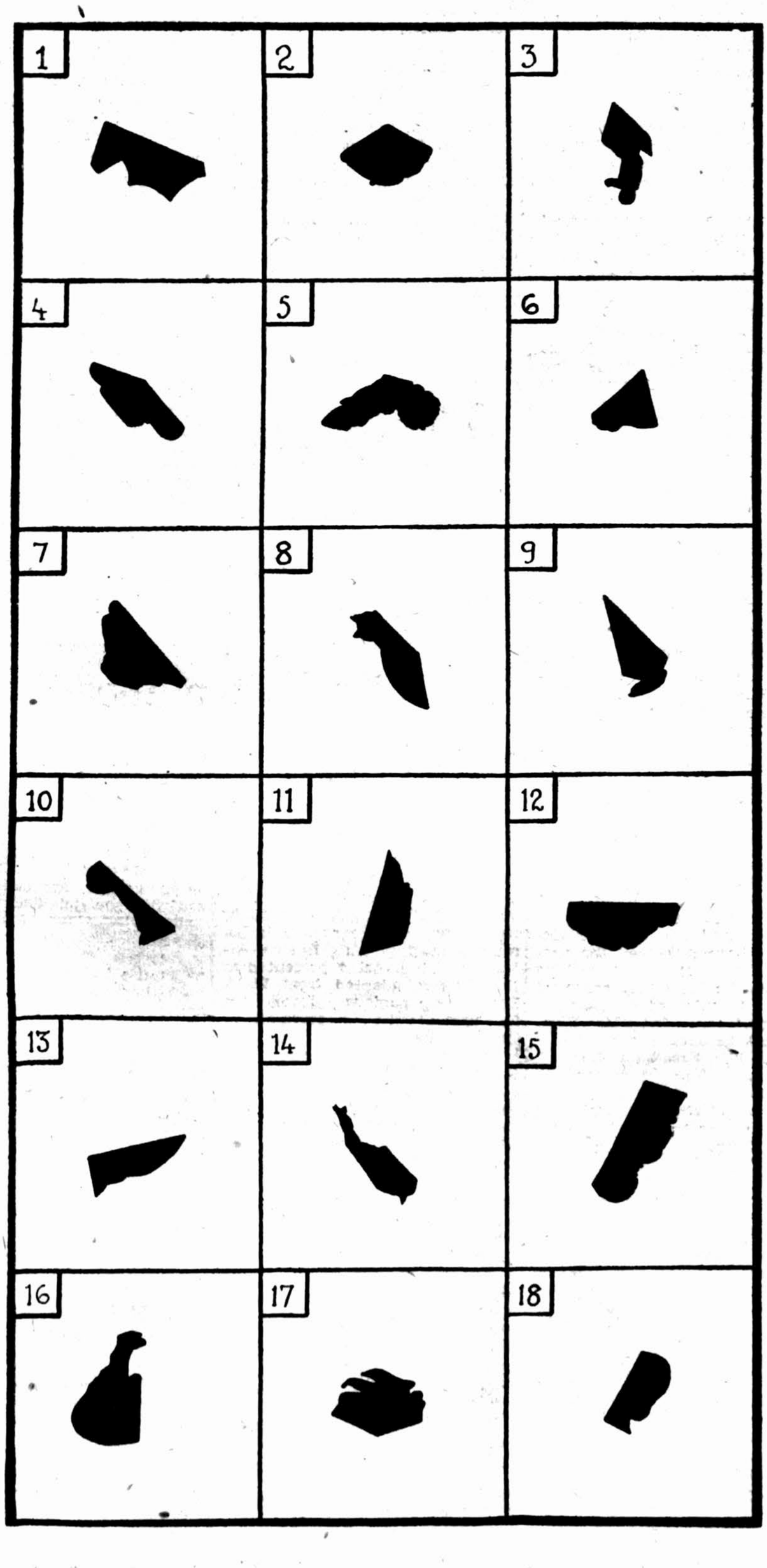

No correspondence will be accepted and replied to if it is sent along with the entry coupon. If any correspondence is sent along with the entries, Competition Department will not be held responsible in any way.

10. This is a combined competition exclusively for the "Bombay Chronicle" Sunday Edition, the "Bombay Samachar". Sunday Edition; and the "Bombay Sentinel".

11. Under NO circumstances correspondence will be entered into or interviews granted in connection with this Competition.

12. All competitors enter this competition on the distinct understanding that the Competition Manager's decision is absolutely final and legally binding in all matters pertaining to this competition. This is an express condition of entry.

Silhouette Competition

25.9

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I have read the rules and conditions of this Competition and I agree to abide by them.

Name

Address

CLOSING DATE

WEDNESDAY,

5th October, 1938

(Extra Coupons See Page 41)

Great Future For Coloured Films

Indian Expert's Impressions Of Foreign Tour

"In five years from now, more coloured films will be shown than ordinary black and white ones throughout the world," said Mr. D. B. Divekar, chief Technician of Famous Cine Laboratory (attached to Film City Studios) who returned a few days ago from a study tour to Great Britain and the continent when he had an opportunity of seeing many famous studios and laboratories at work.

The cheap and fireproof 16mm. films which had originally been made mostly for educational and advertising purposes, said Mr. D[illegible]r, had now become so good th[illegible] their use for entertainment purposes is also becoming very popular. The vast majority of these are in colour and they are fast changing the taste of people. There is no doubt but that in a very short time people will not be content with 35mm films as we know them now but will ask for them in full colour. The trend towards colour is spreading fast and in a very few years time we shall see another revolution in the film industry, a revolution amongst as great as was brought about by the invention of the talking film.

What has prevented the growth of the popularity of coloured films so far has been the difficulty of producing them by the processes used hitherto. After much difficulty and elaborate preparations in the way of lighting, make up, colouring, etc. It is not possible at present to take out a sufficient number of copies of the film.

The Dufaycolor process, to specialise in which was Mr. Divekar's first object, and for which he had been specially deputed by Messrs. Fazalbhoy Ltd., concessionaires for the process in India, would get over all these troubles at one stroke as it is the simplest process so far evolved. According to the Dufaycolor method, the colour is ingrained in the film itself with the result that the photography, developing and subsequent processes do not present as much difficulty as in other processes and works out much cheaper to the film producer.

The King's recent visit to France was filmed in Dufaycolor and no less than 200 copies were printed without the least difficulty. The process has been successful that it is spreading fast throughout the world.

Switzerland, France, Germany and other countries, said Mr. Divekar, have already established or are shortly establishing laboratories for Dufaycolor work. In India, machinery for Messrs. Fazalbhoy Ltd.'s Dufaycolor laboratory has already arrived and the work of erection will start before long.

Mr. Divekar, though he went to Europe primarily for specialising in the Dufaycolor process, kept his eyes open also for other developments in the film industry. He was given a chance to visit all the most famous studios in the West like the Pinewood and Denham studios in England and the Ufa studios in Germany as well as factories catering to the film industry like the Agfa factory in Germany and the works of Messrs Andre Debrie, makers of the most famous of Cine-Cameras, in France.

"Everywhere I went," said Mr. Divekar, "I was received with the greatest courtesy and everything I wanted was shown and clearly explained to me. I hope to put the knowledge and experience that I have been lucky enough to gain, at the service of the film industry of India which, compared to similar industries in countries I visited, is still only in its early infancy."

"In England," said Mr. Divekar, "I visited the Denham, Pinewood, G. B. and Elstree studios where the authorities were kind enough to allow me full facilities to study the methods of production, particularly Lighting and the Colour ton of the settings, Crane shots and Back projection. I had many opportunities to study the methods of Back Projection which is being extensively used in all the Studios. Discipline and co-operation between the workers is what strikes most on any visitor and is one of the factors that have advanced the progress in production. Everything in the Studio is nicely arranged and kept in tidy order."

"I hope," concluded Mr. Divekar, "that through the enterprise of firms like Fazalbhoy Limited, the Indian film industry will shortly take a place in respect of technical perfection, equal in every respect to that of the industries in Germany, France and England."

The Legendary Rudolf Valentino Lives Again

Fifteen years may, or may not, have been gentle to the memory of Rudolph Valentino, legendary lover of the silent screen, who lives again in "The Sheik".

It is with feelings strangely mixed that one looks again upon that handsome countenance, and feels once more the vital personality of that tragic figure who was no soon to die and yet so soon to achieve immortality.

Time plays queer tricks upon filmgoers who, now heavy with sophistication, are inclined to regard "The Sheik" as an example of amusing antiquity. The elementary screen dramatics of 1922 3 have provoked hard-boiled mirth; the ingenuousness of early Hollywood has struck some as being pathetically funny—yet withal there have been, and will be, many thousands to witness with unalloyed sentiment the re-enactment of a drama which once enthralled another generation.

Undeniably the glamour of Valentino lives on; the flame of his brief-lived power burns as bright as ever before. Who can boast to-day that inexplicable, hypnotic quality which was Valentino's immense possession? Has there ever been another to englamour the screen with a presence of such devastating fascination? What living screen hero can match that non-chalant braggadacio, can overwhelm a heroine with such impassioned ardour?

Valentino is, alas, no more. But his memory is cherished in every corner of the world. His fans in countless thousands still pay tribute to that memory, as witness the never-flagging demand for his portrait—this 12 years after his lamented death.

There is no gainsaying the romantic qualities of the old silent film. Those who have never really known it may find it an odd experience to be plunged without warning into a ghost world of worldness characters. That is natural. Even the veteran screengoer may at first be hard put to adjust himself to the old orchestra and sub-title conventions.

But your sentimentalist (and aren't we all sentimentalists at heart?) will soon adapt himself to the broad developments of a romance which had no need of self-conscious wise-cracks to protect it from the callous-minded.

His numberless followers are there to sigh upon his memory; the curious to relive the odd sensation of silent screen entertainment; a new generation demands to see this Valentino of whom such legends have been spread abroad, and the callous come along to smack their lips as they launch their thoughtless jibes.

It comes like a breath another are, a glamorous shadow to whisper the ineffable romance of the screen.

"Alf's Button Afloat".

Crazy Gang At New Empire

All the uproarious slapstick, irresistible wisecracking and hilarious gusto for which the Crazy Gang—Nervo and Knox, Flanagan and Allen and Naughain and Gold—are so justly famed, are brought to the screen in the new Gainsborough comedy "Alf's Button Afloat," which is being presented at New Empire adapted from W. A. Darlington's famous farce, the film presents the six comedians as street-corner musicians who are tricked by a wily sergeant into joining the Marines. The fun begins when they go to sea on a battleship and Bud Flanagan—as the good natured Alf—finds himself landed with a dud tunic button.

As he rubs it furiously there is a crash of thunder, a blare of music and a cloud of smoke, and lo and behold the Genie of the Button, which is in reality a relic of Aladdin's magic lamp, appears before his astonished eyes ready to carry out his wildest command. Alf's five friends are not long to realise the vast possibilities of such an able servant and as a result, the most amazing adventures befall everyone on board from the captain downwards.

Manoeuvres are held up while a group of learned doctors investigate a mysterious disease which has stricken Alf—the Genie's old-world mind not encompassing the surprised marine's ejaculation "Strike Me Pink"; the captain's beautiful young daughter suddenly appears out of thin air—to the delight of an adoring Lieutenant—and the peak of hilarity is reached when the six buskers, who have promised to organise a ship's concert, are suddenly blessed with the rich, full voices and flawless technique of grand opera singers.

How the Crazy Gang finally make the battleship too hot to hold them and their subsequent activities in a vast country mansion, acquired for them by the Genie with his unwearying generosity, bring the merriment to its climax—and the services of the Genie to an end. Supporting the six funsters is an exceptionally strong cast headed by Alastair Sim in his most side-splitting role to date as the Genie of the Button: Wally Patch, Peter Gawthorne, Agnes Laughlin Glennis Lorimer, and James Carney.

They Are Also Useful

Personal Experiences Helped Montgomery

Environment and happenings in a motion pucture star's real life are often put to use in screen characterizations.

Consider the case of Robert Montgomrey, who led a hectic life prior to placing his signature on a Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer contract.

When he appeared in "Their Own Desire," starring Norma Shearer, he was able to borrow from his own experiences while travelling in England and the Continent. He had made the journey as an adolescent and had experienced many of the adventures highlighted in the film. It was like re-living a chapter of his life.

One of Montgomery's first jobs, following the family's financial collapse, was on a boat which journeyed through the Panama Canal to California. His knowledge if sailors and nautical mannerisms stood him good stead when he played his starring role in "Shipmates." It also proved valuable experience for "Hell Below".

Before coming to Hollywood, Montgomery had served his apprenticeship in "stock" companies, and had weathered the varying fortunes of the Broadway stage. He called upon this experience when playing opposite Marion Davies in "Blondie of the Follies," and "Made On Broadway." To him, the scenes in the picture were pages from his own successful career on the stage.

His thorough grounding in stage technique served him well in motion pictures. He had insisted upon playing one year in a small "stock" company before attempting to get a chance on Broadway, so that he could study drama from every angle. He actually played with a "stock" company in Rochester for 72 weeks before he considered himself ready to try for Broadway.

Because of this sound training, Montgomery knew enough about all dramatic elements to understand quickly the different technical demands made by motion pictures. As a result, he was a star within eleven months after signing a contract.

His education and his love of literature made him anxious to portray the psychopathic character in "Night Must Fall". His understanding of the mental case he was reproducing on the screen made it one of the outstanding parts of the year.

He is the first to state that his own life has been a prolific source of information in re-creating characters on the screen.

A Storm Of Saraswati Studios

Saraswati Studio No. I was agog with excitement on account of a storm created in Director Choudhary's picture. "It's True" now under production, and thousands of extras were employed to give true colour to the scene.

Several wind machines created a gale of 60 miles an hour velocity, along with powerful pumps throwing millions of gallons of water over the scene which was lighted by powerful lights brought into action simultaneously to give realistic effect of a creative storm which one finds only in the best of pictures.

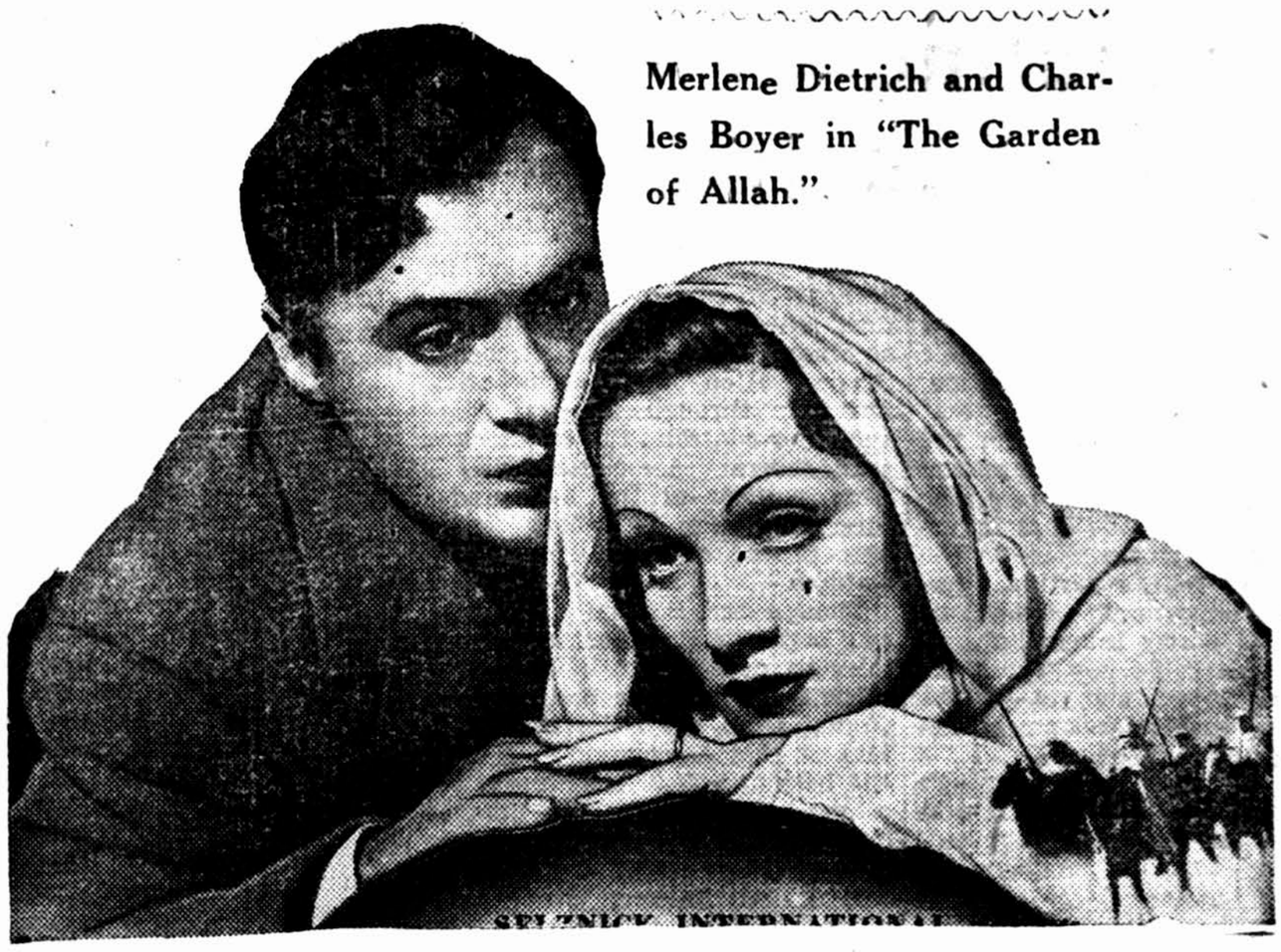
"It's True" is a picture of creative art of Director Choudhary who is handling Rose, Motilal, Usha, Chandni and Baba Vyas to their utmost capacity.

Bhagwa Zenda—the Marathi picture depicting the rise of "Ma[illegible] power will go into shooting [illegible] will be directed by Dada-saheb Torney. Announcement of new stars will be made shortly.

Sharifa in "Mother India" a technicolour picture, shortly coming.

Londhe as Kohli in Raja Gopichand gives a splendid Performance.

Rampyari plays the lead in United Artists' coming release "Premsagar."



Merlene Dietrich and Charles Boyer in "The Garden of Allah."

Kamalesh Kumari and Poorna Chowdhri in 'Asha' of Film Corporation Shortly Coming.

A scene from Sadhona Bose's Shankar-Parwati dance at the Capitol.

Everest Pictures' Corporation

Everest Pictures' Corporation has practically completed the cast for "Sitara." India's favourite star Ratanbai is the latest addition to their fold. Khurshid, Nazir, Mubarak, Jamshedji and Nazir Bedi are all there to make this gypsy picture an event of 1939.

There have been gypsy pictures before and there will undoubtedly be gypsy pictures again; for this wandering tribe is ever surrounded by a romantic aura that none other can equal. A few pictures have done justice to the gypsy's adventurous spirit and "Sitara" is definitely one of these

Everest has reached a new peak by securing the services of all these screen favourites.

Ratanbai has a ringing voice that gives life to words and verse, a combination of which puts her in the good company of many of India's elect.

That sweet siren of the screen, Khurshid takes a brush and paints the colourful life of the gypsies with a dash of adventure and romance

Ezra Mir has managed to switch on a smile which tells us that he is in a right mood to start his independent venture with the first rate cast he has managed to secure.

The rehearsals have started right in earnest and the shooting of the picture will start soon at the Film City

Scouting In India

(BY ORION).

When the Bombay Corporation set the ball rolling last year by their act of disaffiliating their Scouts from the B. P. Association, it was little realised what a great good turn they were doing for the country. With the advent of the Hindustan Scout Association, the future training of the boys in India to take their due share in the evolution of India's destiny, has now every opportunity of development along purely Indian lines.

It is remarkable how the average citizen does not yet know about the exact developments in scouting in our country. It is not proposed here to go through the whole history of what has taken place. At present, the following are the Scout Associations working in India:

1 The first and foremost comes the Seva Samiti organisation. This has got its headquarters at Allahabad and its branches, big and small, in almost all the Provinces. It is of interest to note that this Association has grown enormously in numbers and popularity in many of the Congress Provinces.

2. The Boy Scouts' Association in India. This is the original Baden-Powell Organisation which refused to co-operate with the other Associations to form a united Scout Organisation for All-India. This Association and its branches in certain provinces, presided over by Britishers and their nominees, hold fast to their belief that salvation of Indian Scouting lies only through imperial guidance and control. During the last year, several Associations and a large number of the boys under this Association have now gone over to the other national Associations.

Though the Bombay Presidency's organisation has uncompromisingly decided not to have anything to do with the Baden-Powell Organisation, the Delhi Headquarters of this Association has, with the help of a few followers, re-established a branch in Bombay city with its Headquarters at the Chunilal Mehta Hut.

3. Indian National Scout Association: This is at present a comparatively small organisation, which was started last year, under the presidency of Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, with a view to replace the Baden-Powell organisation, mainly in Bombay Presidency, with a national and popular outlook to suit the strong national urge of the boys and the people.

4. The Hindustan Scout Association, Bombay Presidency: This is the old Boy Scouts' Association, Bombay Presidency, which for the last 15 years has rendered yeoman service in the cause of the children of this great province under the distinguished leadership of the well-known stalwarts like Sir Narayanrao Chandavarkar, Sir Chunilal V. Mehta and Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy. After vain attempts to persuade the Boy Scouts' Association in India to make changes to suit the national aspirations, the Association has, from the 27th of July, become an independent, autonomous, non-official, national organisation, controlling the Scouting of the whole Presidency. This Association is presided over by Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., who is just now on leave, and Prof. V. G. Rao, B.A., LL.B., Bar-at-Law, J.P., is acting as the Chief Commissioner. The office-bearers of this Association will, in future, be elected on a democratic basis and the new elections are due some time in October or November.

5. The Bombay Municipal Scouts' Association: This Association was formerly affiliated to the Baden-Powell Association through the Bombay Headquarters and was the first to break away from the then Baden-Powell organisation in Bombay Presidency. Now that the Bombay Provincial Headquarters has re-constituted itself into the Hindustan Scout Association, we are very glad to learn that the Bombay Municipal Corporation is contemplating to merge this Association into the Hindustan Scout Association.

6. Outside the Presidency, there are two classes of Indian State Scout Associations. Some of these like the Mysore, Travancore, Cochin, Kashmir and a host of other small State Associations have been under the Baden-Powell Association, and in spite of a desire to the contrary, they have to stay where they are. The other class of State Association consists of those who have carried on their independent existence from the very beginning, not affiliated to any outside agency. Examples of such are Hyderabad, Baroda, Gwalior, Indore, etc.

7. The Madras Provincial Association also broke away from the Baden-Powell Headquarters at Delhi about a year back and is now functioning as a separate independent Organisation.

Newspaper readers are aware of the efforts of these various Scout Associations to form a united national Scout Association for All-India, which was discussed at two Round Table Conferences. It is now practically settled that though the Baden-Powell Association in India is not willing to come in into the scheme, the Seva Samiti and its branches, the Hindustan Scout Association Bombay Presidency and the Indian National Scout Association will soon be merging into an All-India Body to be called the Hindustan Scout Association for India. There is no doubt that when it comes into existence the other Associations will either merge into it or be wiped off the map of India.

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HEAVY HYDROGEN

Heavy hydrogen or deuterium is a modified form of hydrogen. The substitution of a deuterium atom for hydrogen atoms in chemical compounds produces a material with different physical characteristics, but hitherto the change was not observable by the senses. Prof. Victor K. La Mer and Samuel H. Maron of Columbia University have reported a chemical reaction in which a colour change was produced. The change from hydrogen to deuterium atoms produced a light yellow colour in a previously clear solution of various substances.

For y German and British ex-servicemen dined at Paryland Hotel, with the Union Jack and the German flag side by side on the table, when the British legion entertained the leaders of 800 German ex-servicemen visiting London. The Germans presented the legion with a bronze statuette depicting two German soldiers assisting a wounded Britisher.

PARAMESWARAM PILLAI FOR DELHI

To Discuss Travancore Situation With Mahatma

QUILON, Sept. 24.

Mr. Chenganacherry K. Parameshwaram Pillai, a retired High-Court Judge and leading public man of Travancore, left Quilon this morning for Madras 'en-route' to Delhi.

It is understood that he will discuss the Travancore political situation with Mahatma Gandhi and other leaders.

Mr. Pillai interviewed the State Congress leaders in jail prior to his departure.—United Press.

CHOLERA CERTIFICATE

The Government of India announce that the question of inoculation certificates against cholera and vaccination certificates against smallpox has given rise to much controversy in the past and they are of opinion that the various orders and instructions that have issued from time to time should now be clarified beyond doubt. It is now the intention of the Government of India to bring the cholera inoculation certificate into line with the vaccination certificate by specifying the countries whose Government demand countersignature of cholera inoculation certificates and by bringing up to date the list of officers authorised to countersign. The rule with regard to the cholera certificate should be modified to read as follows:—

In the case of pilgrim proceeding to Saudi Arabia, a certificate issued by a Registered Medical Practitioner other than a (i) Civil Surgeon, (ii) District or Muncipal Medical Officer of Health, (iii) Director or Assistant Director of Health, (iv) Port Health Officer, (v) Chief Medical Offecr of a Railway, (vi) Chief Medical Officer or Director of Public Health in an Indian State who possesses a qualification included in the Schedules to the Indian Medical Council Act, 1933, (vii) Senior Medical Officer in charge of a Military Station, (viii) District Medical Officer of a Railway whether in British India or an Indian State who possesses a qualification recognised under the Indian Medical Council Act, 1933, and (ix) any other officer, who may be authorised in this behalf by the Government of India, must be countersigned by one of the officers mentioned above, the countersignature being obtained free of charge by the Registered Medical Practitioner concerned.

COUNTER-SIGNATURE

When, as occasionally happens, the Iraq Government requires passengers arriving in Iraq from India to be in possession of a cholera inoculation certificate, the same rule as above regarding countersignature of these certificates will apply. It will be seen from this that the nonpilgrim passengers from India to Iraq are not required at all times to possess cholera inoculation certificates, such certificates are necessary, only if when the Government of Iraq intimates that they will be required. Intimation of this requirement at any time by the Government of Iraq will be announced by the Government of India.

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READERS OF "HARIJAN" WILL MISS 'M. D.'s' WRITINGS

Mahatma Appeals To Readers To Overlook Gaps During The Illness Of Mahadev Desai

(BY M. K. GANDHI).

The readers of "Harijan" will share my sorrow that Mahadev Desai has become very ill. Drs. Gilder and Jivraj Mehta, who with their usual kindness came specially to examine him, have come to the conclusion that he must take prolonged rest. He has had the same warnings that I had. The doctors think that prolonged overwork has brought about the illness which, if neglected, may bring about paralysis of all activity. Let the numerous friends of Mahadev not be alarmed over the news of his illness. There is nothing to be alarmed about Only nature has issued a stern warning which he and I may not disregard except at our cost. I include myself as an object of warning, for if I do not insist on Mahadev's taking rest, he is quite capable of cheerfully taking his last breath with the pen in his hand. If I am wise and true, he will take the needed rest. Therefore, for the time being, the readers must miss the familiar and copious writings over the initials M.D.

I am writing this note during the small hours of Sunday morning, having got up at 1-30 a.m. for finishing "Harijan" work. But I dare not repeat such liberty without the danger of a sudden collapse. I have only limited physical energy left in me It has therefore to be sparingly used.

The third person who can do "Harijan" work is Pyarelal. He has been 'hors de combat' for some time and just now he is convalescing after the recent attack of enteric fever.

"Harijan" is not a newspaper, it is a "views"-paper representing those of one man. Even Mahadev and Pyarelal may not write anything independently whilst I am alive, I am myself daily growing in the knowledge of Satyagraha I have no text-book to consult in time of need, not even the Gita which I have called my dictionary. Satyagraha as conceived by me is a science in the making. It may be that what I claim to be a science may prove to be no science at all and may well prove to be the musings and doings of a fool, if not a mad man. It may be that what is true in Satyagraha is an ancient as the hills. But it has not yet been acknowledged to be of any value in the solution of world problems or rather the one supreme problem of war. It may be that what is claimed to be new in it will prove to be really of no value in terms of that supreme problem. It may be that what are claimed to be victories of Satyagraha, i.e., 'Ahimsa,' were in reality victories not of truth and non-violence but of fear of violence.

These possibilities have always been in front of me. I am helpless. All I present to the nation for adoption is an answer to prayer or, which is the same thing, constantly waiting on God. Such being the case, whilst I am alive "Harijan" can only be continued so long as I am able to write or Mahadev or Pyarelal can interpret me from week to week.

The readers need not think that there are not others who can take the place of these two workers There are. But they are all engaged in the respective tasks allotted to them, and it would be wrong to remove them from their spheres of work. Satyagraha will not stop for want of "Harijan", but it will for want of workers to carry on the mighty constructive programme.

Therefore, whilst Mahadev's illness lasts, the readers will overlook the gaps they will notice in the editing of "Harijan." This illness induces a reflection. I have often expressed the opinion among friends that in the matter of capacity for detachment Englishmen are far in advance of us. No matter how important national affairs may be, they will keep their meal hours and hours of recreation. They are not unnerved in the face of dangers or impending calamity. This may be called working in the spirit of the Gita. Among the political workers in India there are very few who come up to the Englishman's standard.

This English detachment is worthy of emulation. That it is used for the exploitation of the so-called uncivilised or semi-civilised races of the earth is another matter. It would be a distinct gain to the national cause if the leaders and workers strictly keep their hours. No man is expected to do more than he really can. If at the end of the day there is surplus work left or he cannot get through it without missing a meal or encroaching upon the hours of sleep or recreation, there is mismanagement somewhere. I have no doubt that if we cultivate the habit of punctuality and acting according to programme, the index of national efficiency will go up, our advance towards our goal will be rapid and the workers will be healthier and longer lived.

In conclusion, the readers and correspondents will extend their indulgence if they find, as they will more than heretofore, that they are not served in time or at all. The correspondence is increasing, the work to do is also on the increase. The capacity for coping with both is diminishing. God's will be done.

TRAINING COLLEGE AT BELGAUM

Bombay Govt. Resolution

A resolution of the Government of Bombay States:

"It was originally proposed to start a Government Secondary Teachers' Training College at Poona as part of the scheme for the revival of the Deccan College, but in deference to strong public feeling in the Karnatak, Government has now decided to open such a college at Belgaum for the benefit of both Kanarese and Marathi speaking graduates.

The Director of Public Instruction's proposal for the retrenchment of six graduate assistants and the closing of Standards 1 to III in the Kanarese as well as Marathi sides of the Sardar's High School, Belgaum, from next year to provide accommodation for the Secondary Teachers' Training College is approved.

The Director's proposal to charge fees at the rate of Rs. 120/- per student per term both at the proposed college at Belgaum as well as at the Secondary Teachers' Training College, Bombay, has been sanctioned.

The hostel attached to the Sardar's High School will be utilised fully for the students of the proposed College and each student will be charged a rent of Rs. 12/- per term.

The Director has been requested to take steps as soon as possible for the opening of the college from the academic year 1939-40.

All India Weather

(From Our Own Correspondent.)
POONA, Sept. 24.

The following are maximum and minimum temperature and rainfall figures recorded at various stations during twenty-four hours ending 8 a.m. to-day:—

	Max. Temp.	Min Temp	Rainfall Past 24 hours.	Since June 1. Departure from normal
Agra	101	70	— 17.1	—5.8
Amraoti	86	71	— 38.3	+11.5
Akola	88	71	T 38.4	+12.9
Ahmedabad	94	74	— 19.1	—8.1
Ajmer	94	75	8.4	—9.7
Ahmednagar	83	69	0.2 30.2	+13.7
Ambala	100	67	0.2 18.8	—4.1
Allahabad	96	72	— 48.5	+15.4
Benares	96	74	— 34.3	+0.3
Bareilly	97	74	— 33.6	—8.4
BOMBAY	85	76	0.1 74.1	+8.4
Bangalore	78	64	1.3 24.8	—7.1
Bhopal	92	73	— 46.1	—
Baroda	94	77	— 32.2	—
Belgaum	81	67	0.1 27.5	—9.9
Bahawalpore	97	76	— 4.7	+0.9
Bijapur	83	66	2.8 22.5	+10.7
Bellary	82	70	0.6 16.1	+6.1
Bhavnagar	94	73	— 18.6	—2.7
Chittagong	90	75	T 87.6	+15.4
Calcutta	97	80	— 27.0	—18.1
Cuttack	96	73	0.2 33.2	—10.7
Cawnpore	99	75	— 47.8	+16.9
Calicut	79	70	0.1 100.0	+13.8
Colombo	79	74	0.5 16.2	—4.1
Cheerapunji	74	64	- 457.6	+154.0
Cocanada	93	79	— 28.3	+7.5
Cochin	78	74	0.1 61.1	+10.2
Dehra Dun	89	61	0.3 77.6	+5.7
Delhi	99	75	- 9.3	—12.9
Dehra I. Khan	100	74	— 2.0	—3.2
Darjeeling	67	54	— 110.0	+5.9
Desa	95	68	— 19.5	—3.7
Dalhousie	—	—	0.1 47.0	—9.3
Fort Sandeman	88	65	— —	1.5
Gorakhpur	96	77	55.3	+14.0
Hyderabad (Dn.)	85	71	— 22.7	—0.7
Hyderabad (Sd.)	96	76	— 3.6	2.4
Indore	89	69	0.7 43.3	+14.2
Jhansi	99	78	— 34.6	+2.7
Jubbulpore	94	73	— 54.1	+5.7
Jacobabad	100	77	— 1.0	—1.3
Jaipur	98	71	— 11.3	—10.2
Karwar	81	72	1.3 85.5	20.9
Karachi	82	75	— 4.3	—1.5
Kodaikanal	57	51	0.2 25.0	+3.2
Khandwa	93	73	— 30.4	+4.7
Lucknow	97	74	— 54.9	+4.8
Ludhiana	101	71	0.1 8.1	—13.5
Lahore	99	75	— 7.0	—7.7
Lyallpur	96	75	— 5.7	—5.2
Multan	97	78	— 3.0	—2.0
Mysore	78	63	0.1 12.6	+0.1
Madras	90	77	— 13.5	0.5
Marmagoa	80	73	0.9 70.0	—
Malegaon	87	70	— 24.1	+6.7
Mussoorie	72	47	0.2 54.9	—14.3
Mahableshwar	71	59	1.9 249.5	—2.0
Murree	73	47	0.4 40.5	+5.4
Mount Abu	77	62	— 38.1	—19.2
Masulipatam	88	77	— 22.5	—0.5
Mandalay	84	76	0.5 14.3	—3.2
Mangalore	77	70	2.5 113.7	+8.5
Meerut	—	—	— 16.7	—9.7
Mercara	69	57	0.1 107.6	+5.6
Nagpur	92	73	— 52.2	+8.7
Ootacamund	59	50	0.4 24.6	—1.4
Patna	93	80	— 54.5	+13.7
Peshawar	94	63	— 3.5	—1.1
Poona	83	69	0.1 24.8	+5.8
Pachmarhi	82	69	— 72.9	+4.6
Port Blair	83	74	1.6 77.2	+12.8
Quetta	86	45	1.0	—
Ranchi	88	69	— 39.3	—6.2
Rawalpindi	95	62	0.1 33.3	+11.1
Rangoon	85	76	0.9 72.6	+0.7
Ratnagiri	84	74	0.2 116.1	+24.2
Rajkot	95	70	— 18.6	—5.8
Sialkot	97	71	0.1 27.8	+5.5
Srinagar	74	49	— 6.6	—0.7
Sholapur	85	69	2.1 27.3	+17.6
Shillong	—	—	— —	—
Simla	71	54	T 40.7	6.3
Surat	89	77	— 40.7	+7.8
Salem	86	72	0.3 20.4	+4.7
Trichinopoly	86	75	— 12.8	+2.5
Trivandrum	80	74	0.4 25.7	2.5
Vizagapatam	88	79	— 21.1	+0.7

T indicates rainfall of 1 to 4 cents.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER REPORT

POONA: Sept. 24.

Conditions are unsettled over the Central Bay of Bengal. thunder-showers have been fairly widespread in West and South Peninsula and local in Hyderabad. There has also been scattered showers in the region of North Madras Coast to Bengal, in West Central India and along the Western Himalayas.

The chief amounts of rainfall are:—Bijapur 3 inches, Sholapur, Mangalore and Cuddapah 2, Port Blair, Karwar, Khandwa, Miraj, Bangalore and Nellore 1-1|2, Gulbarga, Mahableshwar 1, Jalpaiguri, Indore, Dharampur 3|4.

Forecast until the evening of 25th Sept.:—

There will again be widespread rain in South and West Peninsula with some heavy falls in South Bay and Deccan. Scattered thunder-showers are also expected in the region of Ganjam Coast to Assam and North Bengal in Central Provinces and along Western Himalayas.—A.P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 24-9-1938.

Change of 8 a.m baormeter in past 24 hours —.040 inches

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 77.8 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 76.0 degrees

Maximum temperature during 24 hrs 85.2 degrees 0.3 (below normal)

Minimum temperature during 24 hrs 75.8 degrees 0.4 (above normal)

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 92 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m ESE

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m 6 miles per hour

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 119 miles

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 22 miles per hour

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 7

Rain in 24 hours 0.07 inches

Total rainfall during the month 9.98 inches

Total rainfall during the year 75.34 inches

Weather remark: Thunder and rain.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 24-9-38

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 80.6 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.05 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.85 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level

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Saturday's Races At Poona

RAIN MARS SPORT

Favourites Figure Prominently

(From Our Racing Correspondent)

Heavy rain made an unwelcome appearance at Poona yesterday. The weather broke down before the proceedings commenced, but in spite of torrential showers during the afternoon the programme was completed.

There was a poor attendance and under cheerless conditions the racing was uneventful. Well backed horses had a good innings, such fancied candidates as Kolhapur, Tomtit, Flippant, Southern Cross, Panna Prince and Monte Carlo rolling home in the style as should all such good things

Lt. Col. Zorawar Singh's Panna Prince won the Newbury Plate in easy fashion from the slightly better fancied Fearless Prince with Cercello in third money. The winner—a chestnut gelding by Prince Galahad out of Gay Vixen has still to reach his best. He should stay over a middle distance and I would not be surprised to see him figuring with success in a higher classification.

KOLHAPUR SUCCESS

The Kolhapur owned Garter Star proved too good for the opposition in the Dullingham Handicap. Ridden by Evans she proved that her recent form had been all wrong, for she ran with great resolution and was always travelling too well for the others. Manifold in great heart just now, was again in the fighting and How's That secured a lesser placing. Nine course scratchings appreciably reduced the field, but so well did Garter Star shape that it would have taken a good horse to beat her.

Mr. Eve's Monte Carlo did not experience much difficulty in winning the Curragh Plate, Division I. The market choice, she was always in the front line and drew away from her rival to win well Pursuivant and Charward proved the best amongst the others.

Southern Cross and Conquering made the finish of the Curragh Plate, Division II an exiciting one. It was only in the last stride that Thompson's mare made the issue safe. She was a popular winner for she started at short odds.

FLIPPANT SCORES AGAIN

Reproducing the form she should earlier in the season Flippant gained her second consecutive victory when taking the Eve Stakes. Though conceding weight all round, the Grey Filly was never in danger of defeat and could have won more easily if pressed. She has done enough to promotion. The place getters were Rathita and Red Minx and a disappointing runner was Celestial Fire who would appear a difficult horse to train.

Mr. A. C. Ardeshir's smart Indian colt Tomtit about whom a short price was taken, scrambled home by a short head from Pompom in the Deccan Plate. The better favoured Ironside only just saved his place from Fanciful who has long since seen her best racing days.

There was a surprise in the Alandi Plate, Division I when the wayward Nur Jehan got her head in front of the market choice Silver Star. The race run at a crawl, seems to have suited Ghista's mare who is an unreliable sort

INDIAN JOCKEY SHINES

Mohamed Khan who only recently joined the ranks of full-fledged jockeys rode a clever race on Fair Play to win the Alandi Plate, Division II. It was only by a short head that triumphed over Saad Nazam, ridden by Jabbar. An objection for interference against the winner was overruled after a brief hearing.

Newly landed Arabs, maidens at the time of starting, contested the Arab Consolation Plate. Backers made a correct picking for Kolhapur in the Talib jacket, always a firm favourite, scored comfortably at the expense of Dahman Suri and Taimoorlung. Fourth in this race. Minister must improve with further racing. He can be labelled an useful sort. There was a ready backing for Star of Kashmir, but he shaped poorly and could not have relished the conditions underfoot.

Investors who coupled Flippant and Nur Jehan for the Daily Double received Rs. 213|8 each. The Daily Treble also successfully nominated returned a dividend of Rs. 628|8.

Whiteside and Simpson were the most successful jockeys of the afternoon, each scoring a double.

THE ARAB CONSOLATION PLATE

Distance—6 Furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,250; Second Rs. 400; Third Rs. 250.

For Arabs in Class III landed on or after 1st July, 1938, maidens at the time of starting W. A. Allowances—Ponies, 14 hands and under, 4lbs. (Landing allowance Clause General Conditions does not apply.)

To be ridden by Licensed Riding Boys.

Mr. A. L. J. Talib's, KOLHAPUR 8-1 (car. 8-3) K. Sheriff 1
H. E. Sayid Daud al Haidari's DAHMAN SURI 8-1 E. Machinkhan 2
Mr. Jalal Hindawi's TAIMOORLUNG 8-1 Y. P. Dewne 3
Mr. Saleh Moosa's MINISTER 8-1 Babu Rama 4

Won by 1 length 1 length 5 lengths.

Time: 1 min. 26-3|5 secs.

All ran.

Tote paid Rs. 34 for win, Rs. 20, Rs. 50 and Rs. 23 for places.

Favourite: Kolhapur.

Winner trained by Owner

THE DECCAN PLATE Distance—1 Mile.

Winner Rs. 1,700; Second Rs. 600; Third Rs. 250.

A Handicap for Indian Horses in Class IV, other than those in Starred Class.

Mr. A. C. Ardeshir's TOMTIT 8-4 Simpson 1
Mr. Osman Chotani's POMPOM 9-4 E. Britt 2
Messrs. M. S. Hakim & D. M. Bhosle's IRONSIDE 8-11 H. McQuade 3
Mr. J. H. Sorabjee's FANCIFUL 8-11 Alford 4

Not Run:—Osman Pasha 8-4.

Won by short head. 6 lengths, 10 lengths.

Time: 1min. 47-3|5secs.

Tote paid Rs. 42 for win Rs. 14, Rs. 16 and Rs. 13 for places.

Favourite Tippu Sultan and Ironside.

Winner trained by R. Higgins.

THE EVE STAKES. Distance—6 Furlongs

Winner Rs 1,700 Second Rs. 600; Third Rs. 250.

A Handicap for Fillies, 3 years old only, imported under the Indian Brood Mares Scheme.

H.H. The Maharaja of Kashmir's FLIPPANT 9-4 Whiteside 1
H.H. The Maharaja of Kolhapur's RATHITA 7-7 E. Britt 2
H.H. The Prince of Berar's RED MINX 8-1 Selby .. 3
Mr. Eve's BIRTHDAY GIFT 7-7 Donnelly 4

Not Run:—Split Wine.

Won by 2 lengths, 2 lengths 1-1|4 length.

Time: 1min. 18secs.

Tote paid Rs. 29 for win, Rs. 15, Rs. 40 and Rs. 17 for places.

Favourite: Flippant.

Winner trained by Mahomedalli.

THE ALANDI PLATE. Division II. Distance—1 Mile.

Winner Rs. 1,700; Second Rs. 600; Third Rs. 250.

A Handicap for Arabs in Classes I and II which have not won in any class after 31st March, 1938, a race value Rs. 2,000 or over.

Mr. P. R. Mehta's FAIR PLAY 9-4. Mahomed Khan 1
Dr. J. J. Naegamvala and Mr. M. D. Petit's SAAD NASAM 8-2, (cd. 8-3), Jabbar 2
Lt.-Col. Zorawar Singh's ZOOLUM 8-6 Simpson 3
Lt.-Col. Zorawar Singh's GOLD MINE 7-10 (cd. 7-12) R. Bell 4

Not Run:—Kutub 8-10.

Won by short-head, 5 lengths 1 length.

Time:—2 mins.

Tote paid Rs. 140 for win, Rs. 37, Rs. 51 and Rs. 23 for places.

Winner trained by Dr. S. K. Pillay.

THE CURRAGH PLATE. Division II Distance—6 Furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,700; Second Rs. 600; Third Rs. 250.

A Handicap for Horses in Class IV.

Mrs. A. V. Pope's SOUTHERN CROSS 8-12, Field 1
Mr. M. C. Patel's CONQUERING 8-0, Simmons 2
Mr. Camberley's THE RIGHT MAN 8-10, Evans 3
Mrs. F. S. Kerr's GORGUS 8-5 Kassim Hassan 4

Not Run:—Satyr 9-0, Lal Risala 7-12, Muscadet 9-0, School Quad 8-0, Little Town 7-9, Reliable 7-9, Eastern Queen 7-9.

Won by head, 5 lengths, short-head.

Time:—1 min. 19-3|5 secs.

Tote paid Rs. 27 for win, Rs. 14, Rs. 34 and Rs. 18 for places

Winner trained by J. Thompson.

THE ALANDI PLATE. Division I Distance—1 Mile.

Winner Rs. 2,500; Second Rs. 750; Third Rs. 500.

A Handicap for Arabs in Classes I and II which have not won in any class after 31st March, 1938, a race value Rs. 2,000, or over.

Lt.-Col. Zorawar Singh's NUR JEHAN 7-4, Simpson 1
Dr. J. J. Naegamvala's SILVER STAR 8-0, E. Britt 2
Mr. Abdul Khaliq Ali bin Talib's AL HAZAR 8-0, Maxwell 3
Mr. A. K. Hamad's TAJ SUBHAN 7-9, J. Britt 4

Not Run:—Violence 10-3, Al Muqbil 9-3, Prince Hilal 8-9, Rajput 7-9, Tohalla 7-9.

Won by 2-1|2 lengths, 3 lengths, 1-1|4 lengths.

Time:—1 min. 58-4|5 secs.

Tote paid Rs. 128 for win, Rs 26, Rs. 15 and Rs. 17 for places.

Winner trained by D. D. Ghista.

THE NEWBURY PLATE. Distance—1 Mile.

Winner Rs. 3,500; Second Rs 1,100; Third Rs. 500.

A Handicap for Horses in Class II.

Lt.-Col. Zorawar Singh's PANNA PRINCE 9-0, Whiteside 1
Mr. R. Higgins's FEARLESS PRINCE 8-2, Maxwell 2
Messrs A. Higgins and M. D. Bagra's CERCELLO 8-8, Simpson 3
The Maharaja of Parlakimedi's SILVER PLATED 8-2, Rook 4

Not Run:—Karaway 8-4, First Thyme 7-11, Monocle 8-0.

Won by 1-1|2 lengths, 1|2 length, 6 lengths.

Time:—1 min. 48-1|5 secs.

Tote paid Rs. 46 for win, Rs. 14, Rs. 14, Rs. 12 and Rs. 20 for places.

Winner trained by C. H. Northmore.

THE DULLINGHAM PLATE

Distance—6 Furlongs.

Winner Rs. 2,250; Second Rs 600; Third Rs. 400.

A Handicap for Horses in Class III.

H. H. The Maharaja of Kolhapur's GARTER STAR 8-4, Evans 1
Mr. Eve's MANIFOLD 8-0, Brace 2
Mrs. A. Svamvur's HOW'S THAT 7-12, J. Britt 3
Mrs. G. McElligott's BELLRUE 7-11 (cd. 7-12, Selby 4

Not Run:—The Nun 9-0, Toltec 8-13, Tel Asur 8-8, Warrawing 8-8, Tipperary 8-8, Greek Artist 8-6, Accidental 8-4, Le Baron 7-9, Aldershot 7-8.

Tote paid Rs. 108 for win, Rs. 28, Rs. 15 and Rs. 23 for places.

Winner trained by Kisha Bapu.

THE CURRAGH PLATE. Division I Distance—6 Furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,700; Second Rs. 600; Third Rs. 250.

A Handicap for Horses in Class IV.

Mr. Eve's MONTE CARLO 9-0 Brace 1
The Raja of Bobbli's PURSUIVANT 8-9, Field 2
Mr. Khodayar Rustom's CHARWARD 8-6, J. O'Neal 3
Shrimant Yeshwantrao A. Ghatge's GALUMPH II 7-11, Bhimrao 4

Not Run:—Levant 9-2, Dominic 8-11, Gold Crown 8-10, Mount Dil 8-10, Miniver 8-9, Curialistic 8-9, Carrana 8-6, Sappho 8-0, Wooranian 7-13, Prince Shivaji 7-11.

Tote paid Rs. 32 for win, Rs. 15, Rs. 19 and Rs. 34 for places.

Winner trained by C. Jennings

SADHONA BOSE'S NEW ATTRACTIONS

To-day's Farewell Programme With Omar Khayyam Dances

The farewell programme presented by the Calcutta Art Players at the Capitol, which will be repeated this evening for the last time, contains some new attractions that lovers of the art cannot afford to miss.

One of these is "Madan Bhasma" (the destruction of Cupid by Shiva) in which Sadhona again scores with her consummate artistry in dancing the role of Parvati.

Her movements and gestures, based on South Indian technique, portrayed the efforts of Parvati to win the affections of Shiva who is lost in deep meditation, and her subsequent feelings of horror at her Lord's threatening attitude against Cupid, who meanwhile arrives on the scene to seduce him from his meditation.

The intricacies of this difficult technique has no terrors for Sadhona. Rather, she seemed to revel in the variegated forms of movements and "mudras" so expressive of the changing moods and emotions, which she executed with an easy grace and refinement so peculiarly her own.

Madhav Menon as Shiva created a terrific grandeur about him as he danced the destructive mood with all His divine wrath and fury.

"Meghdoot" was another beautiful member in which Sadhona and Madhav appear together and it brought out another aspect of

(Continued on page 37)

OUTSIDERS IN LABOUR MOVEMENT

Trade Union Leaders Attack Provision In Trade Disputes Bill

(From Our Special Representative)

POONA, Sept. 24.

The entire day was devoted by the Bombay Legislative Assembly to a question vitally affecting the position of Labour representatives in the House if the Trades Disputes Bill were to be placed on the Statute Book. According to the provision in the Bill which was under discussion, outsiders were debarred from being elected by workers to represent their grievances before the Conciliation Board.

Compliments to outsiders who had built up the Trade Union Movement in the country were paid by the speakers who supported the amendment of Mr. Jamnadas Mehta who sought to remove the bar on outsiders. There seems to be every likelihood of Government accepting Mr. Mehta's amendment in an amended form.

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL

Further discussion on the second reading of the Trade Disputes Bill was resumed by the Bombay Legislative Assembly this morning with Mr. Narayanrao Joshi, Deputy Speaker in chair, in the absence of the Speaker, Mr. Mavlankar who has gone to Dharwar. The House had before it an amendment of Mr. Jamnadas Mehta which sought to remove restrictions being placed against outsiders being elected to represent workers in conciliation proceedings.

Mr. S. H. Jhabvalla continuing his speech said that in India and the province the Labour Movement had been started by outsiders and had so far been conducted by them. It was wrong to imagine that these outside leaders exploited workers for their own ends. Some of those who were in the movement were brilliant men.

Many might ask how these people lived. It was a long sorry story of poverty and misery.

Sir A. M. K. Dehlavi supporting the amendment said that workers had not yet been well organised and hence were not in a position to elect representatives from among themselves to effectively represent their case. Therefore it was necessary that some outsiders should help them. It had been stated that the Labour Officer pleaded workers' cause much better than the workers themselves. This in itself was an argument in favour of outsiders being allowed to represent Labour.

Mr. S. D. Saklatvala opposing the amendment, said that generally speaking he agreed with Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, but he could not allow his attack on employers to go unchallenged. He quoted extracts from the speech of the President of the Millowners' Association in 1925 to show that employers never objected to outsiders coming and organising workers on right lines. But that did not mean every political busy body should be allowed to enter the movement. He argued that the time had come when workers should be given a chance to plead their own case.

Mr. S. V. Parulekar supporting the amendment said that the Sub-Clause violated principles of democracy as it laid down that workers shall elect only certain set of people and not others. Due to victimisation workers would never be able to place their case in a brave and straightforward manner. The Sub-Clause not only excluded outsiders, but excluded expert workers who could very well argue the case of workers simply because they were not concerned with the dispute in question.

The House at this stage adjourned till Monday.

QUESTION HOUR IN BOMBAY ASSEMBLY

"It is not true that a person to be eligible to hold any responsible post in Government service it is necessary for him to sever his connection with all other organisations except the Congress. It is not the intention of Government to impose such a condition in future." Thus observed Mr. K. M. Munshi on behalf of the Prime Minister replying to questions from Mr. Mosaji Patel in the Bombay Legislative Assembly to-day.

It was not true, said Dr. Gilder, that Government orders to close down liquor shops on pay days were not carried out by shop-keepers in the mill area in August last, replying to Mr. Ali Bahadur Khan. The Minister further stated that Government were not aware that these shops were only apparently closed, but liquor was sold by them in neighbouring chawls or through backdoors. They were also not aware that this sort of sale was carried on with the connivance of the officers of the Excise Department. The Minister added: "Very strict watch was kept during the August closure and no cases of abuse came to light. Action would of course be taken immediately if any definite information were given to the local Excise Officers."

Questions regarding adulteration of milk in the City of Bombay were replied to by the Minister for Health who admitted that many cases of adulteration of milk with condensed milk powder were brought to the notice of the Health Officer of the Bombay Municipal Corporation. Condensed milk powder used for preparing artificial milk was not injurious to public health. Government were not aware that this powder was sold cheap in the market and adversely affected the genuine milk trade in the City. The Corporation had no powers to prevent sale of milk powders. It had only powers to prosecute vendors of milk whose milk did not come upto the standard prescribed by the Bombay Prevention of Adulteration Articles of Food Rules.

Only three persons had been deported by the Commissioner of Police as a result of the riots in the City in 1938. They were men with several *aliases* and had several previous convictions. Government incurred a expenditure of Rs. 36-15-6 in deporting them.

GANDHI JAYANTI WEEK

B.P.C.C.'s Programme For To-day (Sunday)

Monday Flag Salutation and Paying Homage to Gandhiji at Gowalia Tank, Maidan. 7-45 a. m. (S.T.):—Rally of Volunteers. 8 a. m. (ST.):—Unfurling the Tricolour Flag by the Hon'ble Mr. K. M. Munshi, Home Minister, Government of Bombay. 8-30 a. m. (S.T.):—Garlanding the Portrait of Mahatma Gandhi by the Hon'ble the Home Minister, and doing "Namaskar" to Gandhiji's Portrait.

This will be followed by a "March Past" the Portrait of Gandhiji by the uniformed Volunteers, to the accompaniment of the Band.

The Hon. Home Minister's speech on the occasion of unfurling the Flag will be broadcast by loudspeakers.

INSTRUCTIONS TO VOLUNTEERS CORPS

Volunteer belonging to the various Volunteers Corps in Bombay, are hereby requested to be present at the place precisely at 7-15 a. m. (S.T.) in their uniforms, to facilitate making arrangements on the occasion.

Later, throughout the day, Volunteers and Sevikas will go round the City selling "Flag Buttons" with Gandhiji's Portrait and the inscription "May He Live Long" on them.

GANDHI JAYANTI WEEK

To-day's (Sunday) Programme

7-45 a. m. (S.T.):—Rally of Volunteers at Gowalia Tank Maidan.

8 a. m. (S.T.):—Monthly Flag Salutation under the auspices of the B. P. C. C. at the same place, to be performed by the Hon'ble Mr. K. M. Munshi, Home Minister, Government of Bombay.

8-30 a. m. (S.T.):—Garlanding the Portrait of Mahatma Gandhi by the Hon'ble the Home Minister and playing homage to Gandhiji by those assembled by saluting his Portrait, followed by a "March Past" the Portrait by the uniformed Volunteers, to the accompaniment of the Band. (Same place).

9 p. m. (S.T.):—Public meeting under the jt. auspices of the B. P. C. C. and the "C" Ward D. C. C. at C. P. Tank Maidan, just near Tram Terminus

The Hon'ble Minister Mr. K. M. Munshi, Minister for Law and Order, will preside and Dr. Antrolikar M.L.A. and others will address.

Loud speaker arrangements will be made to broadcast the speeches made at both the morning and night functions.

The Exhibition at the Congress House will remain open to-day between the hours 4 and 10 p. m. (S. T.)

Sevikas and Volunteers will move round the important localities in the City throughout the day, selling specially prepared "Button Hole Flags."

GANDHI JAYANTI MEETING

Under the Joint auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee and the Labour Sub-Committee a public meeting will be held to-day (Sunday) at 6 p. m. (S.T.) at Vincent Road, Dadar (Navaratri Utsava Pandal, opp. Keshav Buildings) to celebrate Gandhi Jayanti.

Sjt. Jinabhai P. Joshi, M.L.A. will preside and Dr. Antrolikar, (Sholapur), M.L.A., Messrs. Gangadhar Rao Chauhan, M.L.A., B.S. Hire, M.L.A., Vasant Naik, M.L.A. and other prominent leaders will speak.

Spend your Holiday Evening by Paying a visit to
The Khadi and Village Industries Exhibition
and
Swadeshi Bazar
Now running at the Congress House
Open to-day from 4 to 10 p.m. (S. T.)
Cane work demonstration by Harijan Boy students of DeLisle Road Centre conducted by the Bhagini Samaj is to-day's special feature in the Art Gallery, attached to the Exhibition.
B. P. C. C.

CONGRESS PROCESSION IN MATUNGA

In celebration of Gandhi Jayanti a huge procession will start from Post Office Corner, Matunga, today (Sunday) at 7-30 a. m. (S.T.) The procession will parade through important streets covering Hindu Colony and Parsi Colony and finally join the Flag Salutation at the Maidan near the Bholwada Police Station (Parel) arranged by the 'F' Ward District Congress Committee. Mr. Manjabda Pakvasa will unfurl the flag.

The same day at 9 p. m. (S.T.) a public meeting will be held at the Nappoo Hall Gardens. Mr. Umashankar Dixit will preside.

Among the speakers Sjt. Purushottam Kanji, Secretary A. I. S. A. Bombay Branch will speak on Gandhiji's life and the good aspects of khadi.

City Seva Dal Corps To March Past Gandhiji's Portrait On Sunday

Dr. T. R. Naravne, G.O.C., Bombay Seva Dal, B.P.C.C. has addressed the following circular letter to all the Volunteer Corps and Akhadas in Bombay:—

You are already aware that the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee is celebrating the Gandhi Jayanti Week. As the monthly flag-salutation falls within this week, it has been further decided that the flag-salutation function should be made an "All Bombay Function" and all volunteer organisations and physical culture institutes be specially requested to take part in the same. After the flag-salutation all the uniformed volunteers will march past the portrait of Mahatmaji.

The Hon Home Member Mr. K. M. Munshi has consented to preside on this occasion

I request you, therefore to send as big a number as possible on behalf of your institution for the flag-salutation and march past to Gowalia Tank Maidan at 7-15 a.m. on Sunday next and thus help the B.P.C.C in paying Bombay's homage to the greatest living man in India at his 70th birth-day celebrations.

Nationalist Muslims To Consider Attitude To Various Problems

ANSARINAGAR, Sept. 24.

It is understood, that the Nationalist Muslims are holding informal consultations to-night, as to what attitude they should take to the various problems which have arisen in the Provinces following the inauguration of Provincial autonomy, with special references to the position of the Muslims.—A. P

PLEA FOR OPEN ENQUIRY

(Continued from page 21).

Khare against the Working Committee and other Congress Ministries, thirdly, the fundamental causes of the crisis in the C.P., fourthly, the responsibility of the Parliamentary Sub-Committee as regards aggravation of the crisis. The inquiry is to be conducted by a Committee composed of Abdur Rahman, President of the Kerala P.C.C., Acharya Narendra Deo, Mr. M. N. Roy, and Dr. S. A. Ahmed and Dr. N. Sanyal"

The mover said that the resolution was much too comprehensive for the A.I.C.C. to sit in judgment over it in a few minutes and decide one way or the other. So many statements and counter-statements had been issued that it was not possible for members of the A.I.C.C. to adjudge on them in such a short time. The speaker said he was not there to justify the conduct of Dr. Khare, but he wished to point out that only one side of the picture had been presented to them, and he insisted on the A.I.C.C's right to hear the other side.

"LIKE A WILD HORSE"

"Parliamentary Sub-Committee is like a wild horse, it tramples and trenches everywhere. It does not feel the need to consult Party, it imposes its own decisions.

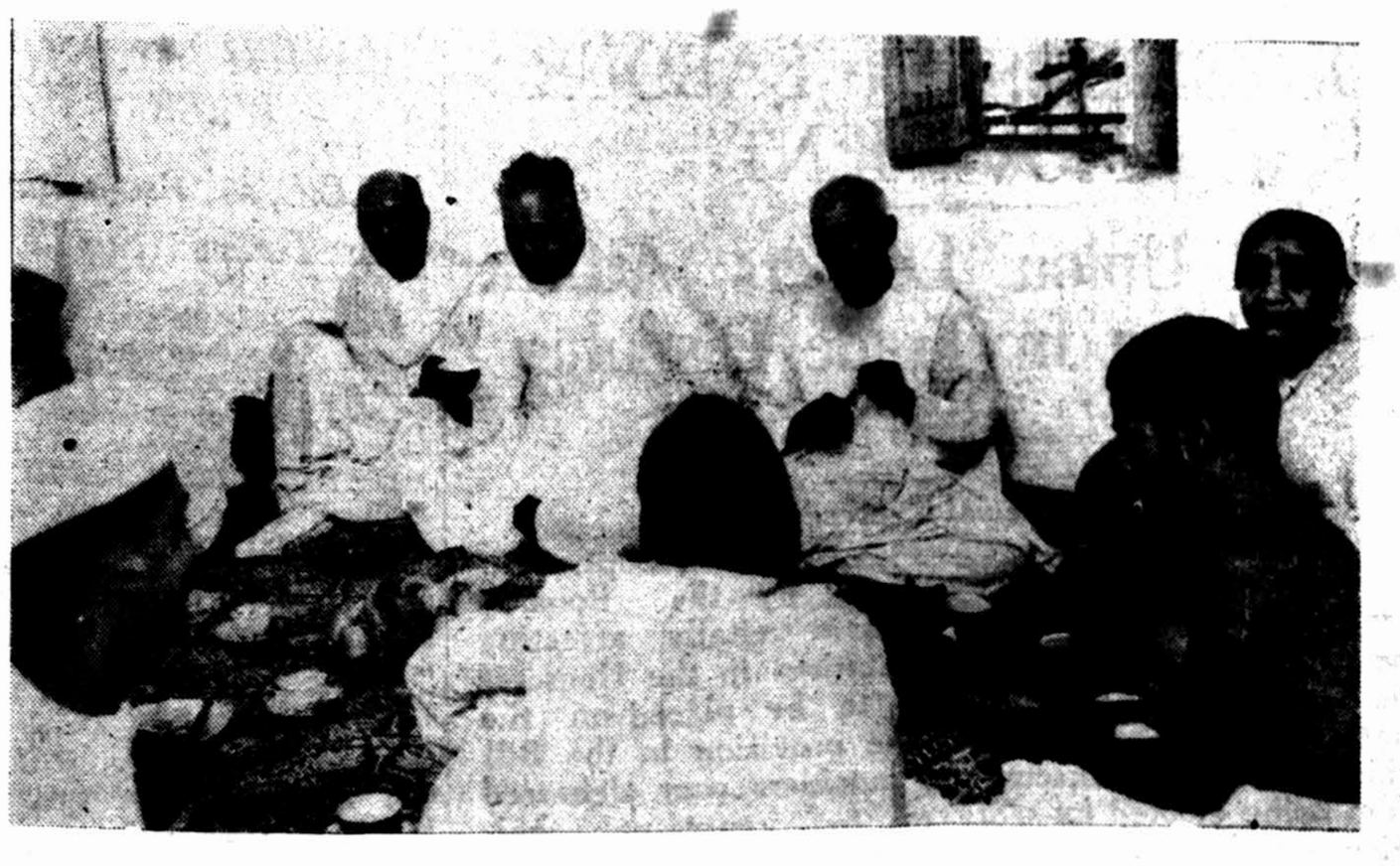
KHARE DRIVEN TO DESPAIR.

The mover of the resolution wanted us to keep alive our spirit of militant nationalism. I suggest the Parliamentary Sub-Committee itself should learn this lesson, and keep it over before its mind." The speaker complained that wrecking was forgotten by the Parliamentary Sub-Committee and that Parliamentary mentality had come to stay. He cited the lukewarm attitude adopted by the Parliamentary Sub-Committee in regard to the agrarian reform and the question of Independence Day holiday. Leaders had admitted that Dr. Khare was patriotic and self-sacrificing. Why when did he behave as he had done, they wondered? His own analysis was that Dr. Khare had been driven to despair by excessive interference by the Parliamentary Sub-Committee in the day-to-day administration." The whole Congress organisation had been brought into disrepute by the ludicrous effort to sustain the vanity of a few, by inducing quarrels among Ministers."

Every situation had an extenuating circumstance, the mover pleaded. By the present resolution Dr. Khare would further be driven into the enemy's hands. Why had no action been taken against the Madras Premier against whom Dr. Khare had made a serious charge and why no action against the Ministers, who were responsible for the split. All these questions had to be considered and hence the inquiry suggested

MR. SAHASRABUDHE'S AMENDMENT.

Mr. Sahasrabudhe moved the following amendment:—"Whereas the C. P. Ministerial Crisis has brought to light many Ministerial acts of nepotism, corruption and inefficiency, whereas several complaints have been made against the conduct of the C. P Ministers, the Parliamentary Sub-Committee and the Working Committee, and, whereas, conflicting statements have been issued by the Parliamentary Sub-Committee and Dr. Khare, and, whereas, charges have been levelled against the Parliamentary Sub-Committee and the Working Committee of having done gross injustice to Dr. Khare, and, whereas, there is great dissatisfaction among the public of the Central Provinces over the episode and the part therein played by the Parliamentary Committee, the Working Committee and Provincial Presidents, it is hereby resolved that an independent Committee consisting of five members of A I C C under the presidency of a retired High Court Judge be appointed to go into the whole question and report within three months."



Syt. Bhulabhai Desai, the Hon. Pandit Govind Vallabh Pant, Dr. Pattabhi Seetarammayya, Acharya Kripalani, Shankarrao Dev and Mrs. Sarojini Naidu enjoying hot tea after very busy hours, at the Harijan Colony, Delhi.

WANTED OPEN ENQUIRY.

Mr. Sahasrabudhe said some of the members of the present Cabinet in the C. P. who were equally concerned in breaking the Pachmarhi Pact had retained their positions, while Dr. Khare and his two colleagues had been punished for what they had done. He, therefore, wanted that an open enquiry into the whole affair so that all that had happened would come into light. It has been admitted on all hands that Dr. Khare had made great sacrifices for Congress, and then it was but proper to ask why he revolted. Constitutionalism was creeping into Congress and subjudicating its militant temper. What was wanted was revolutionary mentality and not constitutionalism.

TAKE DISCIPLINARY ACTION.

Sjt. Balakrishna Sharma moved an amendment suggesting that disciplinary action be taken against Dr. Khare. He had suggested this because of the activities of Dr. Khare in his resignation. He had not spared any opportunity to throw mud on the Congress and the Working Committee which was wrecking the constitution in its own way. Khare was a man of emotions and his action in betraying the Congress was committed in one of these emotional movements. Dr. Khare who talked of wrecking constitutions combined with the Governor to wreck the Congress.

Sardar Patel announced that Acharya Narendra Dev, Dr. Z. A. Ahmed and Mr. Abul Rehman, whose names had been suggested by Dr. Sanyal as members of the Committee of inquiry had intimated their unwillingness to serve on the Committee.

Mr. M. S. Aney opposed both the resolution and amendments. He said that in spite of the fact that every leader of importance in the Central Provinces had expressed himself on the controversy, he himself had remained silent because he knew the issue would come up before the A. I. C. C. the first point dealt with by Mr. Aney was that the Working Committee should have closed the chapter after Dr Khare had admitted his "Error of Judgment," and after it had accepted such admission. On this admission Dr. Khare was called upon to resign his Premiership, which he did. After that, Mr. Aney contended it was not open to the Working Committee to ask him to retire from the election of Party leadership, or to say or do anything which would influence the members of the Party in their choice of a leader.

OPEN TO QUESTION.

This action of the Working Committee was open to question, because it indicated that it was not satisfied with Dr. Khare's admission of error of judgment. If it was not so satisfied, it should have told Dr. Khare so before he made his admission and acted thereon. If the Working Committee thought his action was more serious than an error of judgment, if it felt that he had conspired with the Governor, it should have told him so before taking his admission and resignation of Premiership.

To Mr. Aney the whole thing looked like an after-thought. It looked as though the idea of inflicting severe punishment on Dr. Khare originated subsequent to taking his admission and resignation of Premiership. Mr. Aney asked what proof the Working Committee had to conclude that because Dr. Khare acted in ordinary constitutional manner, he had acted in a reprehensible manner or that he had acted treacherously.

RAJEN BABU'S "ERROR OF JUDGMENT"

The next point made by Mr. Aney was that when the three Mahakoshal Ministers refused to tender their resignations when called upon by the Premier to do so, they had no authority from higher Congress authorities to withhold their resignations. Therefore, at the time of their refusal to obey their Premier, they acted like rebels. Mr. Aney proceeded a step farther, and said that Babu Rajendra Prasad who advised the three Ministers not to resign in obedience to their Premier, was "an error of judgment" on the part of such an old and experienced Congressmen. Babu Rajendra Prasad should have known that he was not the proper man to give advice on that point. They had been told that the Parliamentary Sub-Committee or its individual members had the right but no one had given them the wording of the resolution which authorised the Sub-Committee or individual members thereof to exercise such a right. If such a right was conferred on the Sub-Committee or its members it should have been specifically stated in the resolution appointing the Sub-Committee. Had it been so stated, Mr. Aney asked?

Mr. Aney's understanding of Parliamentary Sub-Committee's function was that it should control and supervise and co-ordinate the policies of the various Provincial Ministries but not to interfere with the right of Ministries and Provincial Parties in their internal affairs. Supporters of the Action against Dr. Khare had said that it was a convention for the Sub-Committee so to interfere. Mr. Aney's reply was that the fact that the Ministers had in the past consulted the Sub-Committee was no reason why they should for ever continue to consult it. Most of the trouble of the Central Provinces Ministry was due to the frequency with which C. P. Ministers had run up to Wardha for consultation. To deny them the right to decide their own affairs might be good Government but it was not democracy.

DON'T BE VINDICTIVE

Mr. Aney appealed to the Working Committee not to be vindictive and not to judge Dr. Khare by the language used by him since Wardha because one should take into consideration the provocation that had been offered to him. Nor was it proper to punish him for what had been said by his friends or enemies apparently in his defence. Mr. Aney also drew attention to the fact that Dr. Khare had declared allegiance to the Congress.

Regarding Dr. Khare's support to the adjournment motion in the C. P. Assembly, Mr. Aney asked the A. I. C. C. members to consider whether it was natural to expect a man in Dr. Khare's position to sit idle when he himself was the subject matter of a motion. Mr. Aney concluded by saying that Dr. Khare's formation of a new party was not in itself crime for his action would have to be judged by the future activities of the new Party.

UPHOLD CONGRESS' PRESTIGE

Sardar Patel, speaking next, maintained that the action against Dr. Khare was necessary to uphold the prestige of Congress. A lot had been said against the Parliamentary Sub-Committee and its Chairman. If he (Sardar Patel) was a misfit as the President of the Parliamentary Sub-Committee it was not his fault. As Chairman of that Sub-Committee, he was prepared to bear the brunt of the position he occupied. He reminded the House that the Congress Working Committee had given, during its Delhi Session in March 1937, wide powers to the Parliamentary Sub-Committee to control, guide, supervise and shape the policy of the Congress Ministries.

Whatever the Sub-Committee had done was in pursuance of these powers.

STORM WITHIN AND OUTSIDE

At this stage, a severe dust-storm blew over the tent and further proceedings were rendered impossible. The meeting was adjourned till four to-morrow afternoon.—A. P.

Congress To Wage War On Federation

Working Committee's Unequivocal Resolution Rejects Scheme

WARNING AGAINST FURTHER LEASE TO CENTRAL ASSEMBLY

Mahatma's Three Drafts For Purge To Purify Congress

NEW DELHI: September 24.

THE CONGRESS WORKING COMMITTEE DISCUSSED FOR 3 HRS. THIS MORNING THE SUGGESTIONS MADE BY MAHATMA GANDHI IN HIS ADDRESS TO THE COMMITTEE YESTERDAY ON QUESTION OF NON-VIOLENCE. THE DISCUSSION, IT IS UNDERSTOOD, COVERED A VERY WIDE FIELD AND DEALT WITH EVERY ASPECT OF THE QUESTION INCLUDING PRACTICAL DIFFICULTIES IN IMPLEMENTING THE SUGGESTIONS MADE BY MAHATMA GANDHI, PARTICULARLY WITH REGARD TO POLICE AND ARMY.

The Committee had not concluded discussions when it adjourned at eleven. Discussions will be resumed with Gandhiji at 2 p. m. to-day at Harijan Colony.

The Committee had before it the latest reports about Mr. Subhas Bose's condition and in view of his absence decided to request Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, an ex-President of the Congress, to preside over to-day's deliberations of the All-India Congress Committee which will commence at Gandhi Grounds at half past four.

The Committee passed a resolution on Federation. The resolution mainly reiterates the Haripura Congress resolution and warns British Government against continuing the present central Assembly.

Reiteration Of Haripura Resolution

The following is the full text of the resolution:—

"As doubt has been expressed in certain quarters as to the attitude of the Congress on the question of Federation, the A.I.C.C. considers it necessary to reiterate the following resolution passed at the Haripura Session of the Congress:—

"The Congress has rejected the New Constitution and declared that a constitution for India, which can be accepted by the people, must be based on independence and can only be framed by the people themselves by means of a constituent Assembly, without interference by any foreign authority

"Adhering to this policy of rejection, the Congress has, however, permitted the formation in provinces of Congress Ministries with a view to strengthen the nation in its struggle for independence In regard to the proposed Federation, no such considerations apply even provisionally or for a period, and the imposition of this Federation will do grave injury to India and tighten the bonds which hold her in subjection to Imperialist domination

Not Against Idea Of Federation

"This scheme of Federation excludes from the share of responsibility of vital functions of Government,

"The Congress is not opposed to the idea of Federation; but a real Federation must, even apart from the question of responsibility, consists of free units enjoying more or less the same measure of freedom and civil liberty and representation by the democratic process of election.

"The Indian States, participating in the Federation, should approximate to the provinces in the establishment of representative institutions ad responsible Government, civil liberties and method of election to the Federal House. Otherwise the Federation as it is now contemplated, will, instead of building up Indian unity, encourages separatist tendencies and involve the States in international and external conflicts.

"The Congress, therefore, reiterates its condemnation of the proposed Federal scheme and calls upon the provincial and local Congress Committees and the people generally, as well as the provincial Governments and ministries to prevent its inauguration.

Forcible Attempt To Be Combated

"In the event of an attempt being made to impose it, despite the declared will of the people, such an attempt must be combated in every way, and the Provincial Governments and ministries must refuse to co-operate with it. In case such a contigency arises, the all India Congress Committee is authorised to and directed to determine the line of action to be pursued in this regard

"The A.I.C.C. is of the opinion that developments have justified the wisdom of the Congress resolution and warns the British Government against entertaining the hope that the Congress will ever submit to the imposition of Federation on the country against its declared will to the country.

The A.I.C.C further declares that the continuance of the irresponsible Government at the centre is becoming intolerable and any further prolongation may precipitate a crisis which all desire to postponed if at all possible."

Flag Hoisting

Frantic efforts are being made to complete the sitting arrangements inside the pandal before 4-30 p.m when the A.I.C.C. session commences.

Large contingents of delegates have arrived from all parts of the country and the Ansari Nagar is humming with activity.

Due to the unavoidable absence of the Congress President, Mr Subhas Chandra Bose, Acharya Narendra Dev performed the flag hoisting ceremony in the Ansari Nagar this morning in the presence of nearly 5,000 people.—

Political Prisoners' Conference

The All-India Political Prisoners Conference which was to have been held in Ansari Nagar at 11 a.m. under the Presidency of Acharya Narendra Dev has been postponed till 8 o'clock to-night. —A.P.

PURGE TO PURIFY CONGRESS

Mahatma's Three Drafts

ANSARINAGAR, Sept. 24.

The Congress Working Committee had two hours further discussion with Mahatma Gandhi regarding the suggestions made by him in yesterday's speech. Some of the members, it is understood, pointed out the difficulty in enforcing the suggestions made by him. The discussions were inconclusive and will be resumed again at 9 a. m. to-morrow by the Working Committee, and, later, at 2 p. m. with Mahatma Gandhi.

MAHATMA'S THREE DRAFTS

It is understood that Mahatma Gandhi was given three drafts to the members of the Working Committee on the question of tightening up the Congress organisation with a view to purifying the Congress and rigidly enforcing Congress discipline through the strict observance of "Truth and Non-Violence" by all Congressmen, irrespective of their status or position.

One of the suggestions made by Mahatma Gandhi is understood to be that every office-bearer of a Congress Committee should contribute a certain quota of handspun yarn to qualify him or her to hold the office. The yarn should be spun by the individual concerned.

At this morning's discussion 5,000 yards of handspun yarn was suggested as the individual quota Similarly restrictions regarding enrolment of primary members and elections to Taluka District and Provincial Congress Committees have also been suggested.

NO DEFINITE CONCLUSIONS

An animated discussion is understood to have taken place on these suggestions, particularly in view of the fact that some of these suggestions are as old as the Congress organisation itself, and have been openly criticised and stoutly opposed by the Left-Wingers, particularly Congress Socialists. The Working Committee itself was not able to come to definite conclusions. As some members are understood to have pointed out the practical difficulties that would result from the enforcement of such drastic rules. It was ultimately decided that they should discuss the whole question again in the presence of Mahatma Gandhi, when they meet him at 2 p. m. to-day, at the Harijan Colony.

PREMIERS ASKED TO ATTEND

All the Congress Premiers also have been invited to be present. Pandit Ravishankar Shukla, the Premier of Central Provinces (who arrived this morning) was also present at this morning's discussion. A. P.

INTERNATIONAL SITUATION DEBATE

NEW DELHI, Sept. 24.

The principal item of discussion at the morning sitting of the Congress Working Committee which commenced at Birla House at 8 to-day was the consideration of the international situation 'vis-a-vis' the attitude which the Congress should take up in case war breaks out. The entire discussion proceeded in the light of Mahatma Gandhi's views about the strictest adherence to the principle of non-violence in any course of action that the Congress may decide to take up in the event of a war. Several members seemed to express the opinion that consistently with the requirements of practical politics perhaps it might not be possible for the Congress as a political organisation to subscribe wholesale to Gandhiji's new formula though it may be necessary for them to keep the ideal preached by Gandhiji always in view.

In this connection, implications of the Anti-Recruitment Bill which was unanimously held to be a move to thwart the anti-war campaign by the Congress, were also considered at great length. It is understood the Working Committee will probably adopt a very carefully worded resolution declaring in no uncertain language its views about the Congress stand in the matter of any imperialist war in which India may be sought to be dragged. —United Press.

SADHONA BOSE'S NEW ATTRACTIONS

(Continued from page 34).

their art to advantage. It is probably the best number of Madhav, who here combines the vigour and virility of the "Kathakali" technique with a grace and smoothness of execution rarely to be found among artistes of his type While Sadhona as the lovelorn maiden who goes into ecstacy of joy on receiving a message from her lover, gives a beautiful dance with the softer and more flowing movements of the Manipuri style.

This number also contains a typical folk-dance associated with the spring festival in Bengal.

OMAR KHAYYAM DANCE

The outstanding number of the programme, however, is the dance rendering of the "dream-songs" of Omar Khayyam.

The subtle charm and beauty of the Persian Poet's world-famous poems have been effectively captured by Sadhona in her exquisite dances, marked by a gay abandon in response to the Poet's philosophy of merry making, which swiftly changes into the reflective and pensive mood at the thought of the futility of worldly life.

The exhilarating music which accompanies this number serves to accentuate the atmosphere of this beautiful dreamy phantasy staged amidst the glamour and gorgeousness of the wonderful settings with the appropriate lighting effects.

The rest of the programme was filled with other popular and attractive numbers.

Mr. Modhu Bose deserves the congratulations of all art-lovers for providing such a treat which it will not be easy to forget.

INSTRUMENT RECORDS ULTRAVIOLET LIGHT VARIATIONS

In the weather reports of a few years hence there may be a line running something like this: "Ultraviolet radiation increasing due to less ozone in the upper atmosphere; sun-bathers should expose themselves with care."

Predictions and records of ozone promise to be important not only to bathers exposed to sunshine but to physicians who use sunlight as medicine, farmers whose crops are influenced by sun energy, and weather experts.

To the American Association for Advancement of Science, recently, Dr. Brian O'Brien of the University of Rochester announced a new instrument that measures and records the ozone in the upper atmosphere. The ozone recorder measures the ultraviolet light and charts it upon motion picture film.

NEW YORK COTTON UNCHANGED

Silver And Wheat Firm

WALL STREET CLOSES IRREGULAR

BOMBAY, September 24.

COTTON.

New York cotton market opened easy but it recovered and the October position closed unchanged.

EXCHANGES.

Dollars were again firm as against Sterling, the rate closing at 4.78.06 after a lapse of nearly three and a half years. French francs were literally pegged around 178.53.

COMMODITIES.

Wheat ruled very strong on the Liverpool market and the price for October contract closed higher by 6 1/4 pence per 100 lbs. Linseed also worked higher.

BULLION.

Owing to grave European political situation silver section of the Bombay Bullion market was active with prices improving by nearly 12 As. over yesterday's level. In the London market prices were fixed higher by 1/4d. for spot as well as forward. Gold prices also moved up in consonance with the cross-rat

WALL STREET.

Wall Street opened easy with U.S. Steel being quoted 52 dollars against previous closing of 54 1/8 dollars.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

OCTOBER 1938

New York, Sept 24

Previous closing	7.82
To-day's opening	7.75
Difference	—07
To-day's closing	7.82
Difference	unchanged

LIVERPOOL COTTON

OCTOBER 1938

Liverpool, Sept 24

Previous closing	4.58
To-day's opening	4.63
Difference	+05
To-day's closing	4.64
Difference	+06

BROACH EXPECTATION

April May 1939 ..... Rs. 151-0

N Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, Sept 24

New York cotton was hesitant early due to weakness of securities with operators generally watching foreign developments but subsequently better feeling appeared causing some recovery.

Trading in October began at 7.75 i.e. seven points lower than last closing. Prices early declined on lower Liverpool cables and increased foreign selling but subsequently rallied on Wall Street and local covering influenced by better tenour of foreign news with October closing at 7.82 i.e. unchanged.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Sept 24

The following were the opening ranges:—

October (7.90/7.89) 7.76/7.75
December (7.94/7.93) 7.80/7.79
January (7.94/7.94) 7.79/7.78

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Sept 24

American October (4.57) 4.64
American January (4.67) 4.74
Egyptian November (6.82) 6.89
Egyptian January (7.01) 7.06

BOMBAY COTTON

Late Trading

Bombay, Sept 24

The market was closed to-night.

LONDON COMMODITIES

London, Sept 24

TEAS

Indian Pekoe (1-0) 1-0
Indian Pekoe higher (3-4) 3-4
Ceylon Pekoe (1-0 3/4) 1-0 3/4
Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-9 1/4) 1-9 1/4

JUTE

First Marks C. I. F. Continent New Crop September October (£19 1/2 value) £19 3/8 sellers
Dundee September (£22) £22
Lightning September (£20 1/4) £20 1/4

SEEDS

Castorseed Bombay September October (£10 7/8 sellers) £10 7/8 nominal

EXCHANGES

CROSS RATES

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, Sept 24

Previous closing	4.79 7/16
To-day's opening	4.78
At the time of New York cotton closing	4.78 1/4

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, Sept 24

Previous closing	4.79.68
To-day's opening	4.78.06
To-day's closing	4.78.06

T. T. LONDON ON PARIS

London, Sept 24

Previous closing	178.53
To-day's opening	178.53
To-day's closing	178.53

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Sept 24

London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.78.06 and then eased to 4.78.68 on continued pressure influenced by renewed concern over European affairs.

Franc opened at 178.53 and then weakened slightly to 178.56 on some pressure.

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-5 29/32) 1-5 29/32
Paris on Bombay (13.312) 13.314
New York on Bombay (35.96) 35.82
Berlin on Bombay (89 3/4) 89 1/2
London on Milan (91.30) 90.95
London on Shanghai (0-8 3/4 nominal) 0-8 5/8 nominal
London on Kobe (1-2) 1-2

BULLION

Influx (nil) nil
Withdrawal (nil) nil
Gold (£4-4-6) £4-5-0
Silver (19 3/16d) 19 7/16d

DISCOUNTS

3 months (15/16 to 15/16 per cent) 1 3/16 to 1 1/4 per cent
4 months (1 1/8 to 1 1/8 per cent) 1 3/8 to 1 1/2 per cent
6 months (1 1/4 to 1 1/4 per cent 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 per cent

Linseed Calcutta September (£12 3/16 sellers) £12 3/8 nominal
Linseed La Plata September (£11 sellers) £11 1/8 nominal
Groundnuts Coromandal October (£10 5/16 sellers) £10 5/16 nominal

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Closing Quotations

Liverpool, Sept 24

Liverpool wheat October closed at 70d as against 68 3/4 of yesterday

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Sept 24

U S Common New Stock (dol 55 1/4) dol 52
General Motors (dol 44) dol 41
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 32 3/4) dol 31 1/2
U S Steel Preference (dol 109 1/2) unquoted

LONDON MONEY MARKET

Tighter Conditions

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, Sept 24

Money market reflected the political tension by a rather tighter condition prevailing for loans and another rise in discount rates which are now at a higher level than has been seen for a considerable period. Consequently Government had to concede an average rate of nearly one per cent for its weekly borrowings on treasury bills.

Wall Street closed irregular.

KARACHI PRODUCE MARKET

Karachi, Sept 24

To-day's closing quotations:—

Sind Cotton January	13	14	6
Punjab January	12	4	6
Desi American January	17	0	3
Tone: Dull.			
Wheat September	20	14	3
October	20	14	6
November	21	5	9
Tone: Strong.			
Gram September	26	8	6
October	26	6	6
November	26	15	0
July	23	6	0
Toria September	33	11	0
November	33	11	6
February	32	13	0
Cottonseed September	15	14	0
January	15	12	3

3½% GOVT. PAPER

Closing Quotations

Bombay, Sept 24

3 1/2 per cent Government Paper declined precipitately to Rs. 94-2 to-day but quoted somewhat higher around Rs. 94-8 in the afternoon.

LONDON SILVER CABLE

Bombay, Sept 24

The following cable regarding silver market was received in Bombay to-night:—

"Little general buying. Offerings limited. Market steady."

LONDON SILVER

London, Sept 24

Spot (19 3/16d) 19 7/16d
Forward (19 1/16d) 19 5/16d.

LONDON GOLD

London, Sept 24

Gold Bars Fine per ounce (£7-4-6) £7-5-0

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Sept 24

Liverpool wheat opened strong with October 69 and December 66d. The market displayed considerable activity following renewed anxiety over political situation in Europe with prices moving briskly up.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Sept 24

Not received.

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotation

Bombay, Sept 24

Wheat September	4	3	0
Wheat January	4	4	6
Wheat May	3	5	3
Linseed September	6	12	3
Linseed May	4	13	9

BOMBAY BULLION

Latest Quotations

SILVER

Bombay, Sept 24

Silver ready	52	1	0
Silver Asho	51	15	0
Silver Kartak	51	14	0

GOLD

Silver ready	36	3	0
Gold Asho	36	3	3
Gold Kartak	36	3	3
Sovereign	23	7	0

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Sept 24

London Stock Exchange was closed to-day.

Speculative Counters Decline On Calcutta Exchange

CALCUTTA, Sept 24

In share market Jutes ruled quiet. In the speculative counters Howrah and Kamarhatty were marked down to Rs. 49 and 458 on heavy selling pressure.

In coals no activity was noticed and business was also very much limited.

Teas were dull and featureless. In miscellaneous, the market ruled very quiet to-day. The chief speculative leader was forced to come down from its previous levels of 30/6 ex div to Rs. 29 ex div to-day during heavy selling pressure. Other stocks also declined in sympathy. Government securities: These were decidedly weaker and the price in 3 1/2 per cent G. P. Notes came down to Rs. 95/6 on the news of unsettled situation in Central Europe.

The following were the closing quotations.

Government securities: 3 1/2 per cent G. P. 95/12; 3 per cent new loan 1963/65 97/10 small lot; 5 per cent loan 1945 55 115/12 small lot; 3 per cent U. P. Loan 1961/66 97/7 small lot.

Banks: Central 30; Reserve Bank 114/8

Cottons: Elgin ord 114 small lot; Muir Mills pref 68.

Coals: Equitable 3[illegible]; Hurriladih 15.

Jutes: Anglo India 302; Bally 153/8; Dalhousie pref 146; Ganges pref 407; Howrah 49/2; Hoogly pref 15/4 odd lot; Kamarhatty [illegible] Kinnison pref 153/8.

Miscellaneous: Burma Corporation 2/2, Indian Copper 2/5; Rhodesia Copper 1/8; Bengal Telephone ord 18; Burn & Co (6 per cent pref) 119 small lot 7 per cent pref 139 small lot; Indian Iron and Steel 29 ex div; National Iron and Steel 4/3; Marshals 1/12; Steel Corpn ord 7/12; pref 89; B I Corpn ord 3/1; Champaran 13/10 ex div; Mahasaast ka 101; Shree Radha Krishna ord 9/8 ex div. Pref 106/8;

Tea: Bishnauth 21/10.—A. P.

LATEST REUTERS NEWS

(More Cables On Page 19)

BELGIUM BUCKS UP

BRUSSELS.—In view of the military dispositions taken in other countries a number of Reservists have been called to colours. The necessary measures of security have been taken in all corps.—Reuter.

PRAGUE QUIET

LONDON, Sept. 24.

According to the latest reports received in the Czechoslovak Legation in London, Prague is quiet and Government has the situation well in hand.

LABOURITES SEE CZECH MINISTER

Labour leaders headed by Major Attlee visited the Czech Legation, this evening to discuss developments with the Czech Minister in London.

INNER CABINET PARLEYS

The Inner Cabinet met at 3-35 p.m. when Mr. Chamberlain gave an account of his conversations at Godesberg. Those present in addition to the Premier, were Lord Halifax, Sir John Simon, Sir Samuel Hoare, Sir Alexander Cadogan and Sir Robert Vansittart.

THE QUEEN NOT TO GO TO BALMORAL

LONDON, Sept. 24.

It is officially announced that the Queen is not returning to Balmoral to-night as arranged. —Reuter.

POLISH FORCE CORPS

WARSAW.—Volunteers for the Polish Free Corps "for the deliverance of Gleschen and Silesia" now number 10.000 it is announced here.

GERMAN STANDPOINT LAID DOWN

BERLIN.—The "Boersen Zeitung" says "in his memorandum, Herr Hitler has laid down the German standpoint and has made reasonable proposals for carrying out what Britain and France have already aproved of. The question now is one of carrying out the evacuation of Czechs and occupation by Germany. Germany does not claim more than the German territory and the Fuehrer declines to be presented with the six and a half million Czechs.—Reuter.

AUSTRALIAN CRICKETERS.

A London message dated Saturday states: "Seven Australian cricketers embarked per s.s. 'Orontes' this morning. The remaining players are picking the boat at Toulon."—Reuter.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Sept. 24.

Following a decline of 8 points in New York cotton futures, the local market opened to-day at Rs. 151/2 and declined to Rs. 150/12 on scattered selling. Later on there was some covering and prices rallied to Rs. 151/8. The tone of the market was steady.

Later on there was increased selling pressure on reports of mobilisation of armies and Broach A/M. declined to Rs. 150/8.

The Liverpool market was due to open at a decline of 4 points on parity with overnight. New York advices but ugly developments in European situation resulted in a rise of 5 points and later on was 3 points up. The local market closed at 3 p.m. as under:—

Broach A/M	150	10	0
Oomra D/J	134	6	0
Bengal D/J.	113	0	0

Cotton Arrivals

Receipts into Bombay on 22nd Sept.	11,253
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1938	63,404
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	15,579
Increase	47,825

Cotton Straddles

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES.

New York-Liverpool:—Oct. 125 Dec. 136 Jany. 139 March 140 May 150 July 155 at Cross Rate 4.79-7/16.

Bombay-Liverpool::—Broach A/M. 1939—Liverpool May 1939 4.68 Rs. 52-1/4 at Exchanged 1/6.

Bombay-New York:—Broach A/M. 1939 151/8—New York May 7.85 Rs. 30-1/2 at Cross Rate 4.79-7/16.

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, Sept. 23.

Broach A/M. 1939 op 152 3/8; highest 153 1/4; lowest 152 3/8; closing 153.

Oomra D/Jan. op 136 1/8; highest 136 1/2; lowest 136 1/8; closing 136 3/8.

Bengal D/Jan. op 114 3/4; highest 115 3/8: lowest 114 3/8; closing 115 1/4.

T/Mandi for Broach A/May 1939 (21-10-38) Rs. 4 7/8.

T/Mandi for Broach A/May 1939 (24-3-39) Rs. 14 1/2

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, Sept. 24.

Yesterday London Gold prices advanced 7d. to £7.4.6. London Paris Exchange rate was unchanged at 178.53 and Dollar sterling cross rate closed at 4.79-7/16 London Silver prices declined 1/8d. to 19-3/16. There was little general selling and the support was poor. Later on there was American trade inquiry at 1/16 over fixed rates but sellers were reserved. New York and Montreal Silver prices remained unchanged while Shanghai T.T. on London was quoted 0.8-5/8. The local market was fairly firm but business was restricted following European political advices.

GOLD.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Ready	36	2	0
Ashwin Deliver	36	3	0
Ashwin Teji Mandi	0	4	0
Kartik Delivery	36	3	6
Kartik Teji Mandi	0	8	0

SILVER.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Ready	51	8	0
Ashwin Delivery	51	8	0
Ashwin Teji Mandi	0	11	0
Kartik Delivery	51	7	6
Kartik Teji Mandi	1	4	0

LONDON SILVER

London, Sept. 23.

Spot	19 3/16
Forward	19 1/16

LONDON GOLD

London, Sept. 23.

Gold bars fine per oz £7-4-6

N. Y. Silver

New York, Sept. 23.

Spot ..... 42 3/4 cents.

Montreal Silver

Montreal, Sept. 23.

September	43.00
December	40.50

London Metals

London, Sept. 23.

Copper	£42	2	6
Lead	£15	7	6
Spelter	14	7	6
Tin	£194	17	6

Pay in—Oct. 10 Pay out—Oct. 12

Nervous Unloading In Share Bazar

SHORT COVERING RALLIES STEEL SHARES

Market Uncertain And Unsettled

BOMBAY: September 24.

Yesterday the Wall-Street Market was again nervous over the European situation and U. S. Steel shares declined dollars 2 and Anaconda Coppers closed 1-1|2 dollars down.

Following above discouraging advices and disturbing European political news the local market opened quiet and declined few points on scattered liquidation. Later on there was active short covering, which hardened prices. Government Securities also after weak opening improved and the tone of the market was steady.

At the moment all markets are under the influence of hourly changing political reports and Professional Operators feel it risky to increase risks and are more inclined to await further developments.

Tata Steel Dfds. opened at Rs. 1,362 against last closing at Rs. 1,405 and declined to Rs. 1,345. At this level there appeared short covering and prices rallied to Rs. 1,380 and finally closed at Rs. 1,375.

Other Sections were also influenced by movements in Steel shares and the turnover was restricted.

Associated Cement shares opened at Rs. 109-8 and advanced to Rs. 112. Hydro-Electric shares fluctuated within a narrow range.

TEXTILE SHARES

BOMBAY, Sept. 24.

100	Ahmd. Advance	395	0
250	BOM. DYEING	876	4
100	CENTURY	285	0
100	CENTRAL INDIA	257	0
100	COLABA	153	0
100	Coorla	95	0
250	David	75	0
250	Dawn	325	0
1	E. D. Sassoon	0	6 3
100	Finlay	125	0
100	GOKAK	156	0
1,000	Hindustan	1.700	0
100	Indore	61	0
100	Khatau	118	12
100	KOHINOOR	275	8
250	Laxmi	476	4
250	Madras United	35	0
1,000	Morarji	139	0
250	Model	47	0
50	MYSORE	100	0
200	NEW GREAT	233	0
100	Oosmanshahi	38	0
100	PHOENIX	225	0
25	Sassoon Silk	76	4
1,000	Sholapur	2885	0
50	SIMPLEX	85	12
100	SWADESHI	216	0
100	Swan	108	2
500	Vishnu	1227	8
1.000	Western	875	0

BANKS.

50-100	Baroda	108	0
25-50	Central	29	4
500	Imperial	1,530	0
125-500	Im. Conty.	370	0
50-100	India	140	0
100	Reserve Bank	114	8
5	Unions	5	9

CEMENTS.

100	Associated	112	0

INSURANCE.

100-500	Empire	711	4
15-100	Jupiter	13	4
20	Mercantile	52	8
15-70	New India	37	12
200	Oriental	4.290	0
15-50	Vulcan	7	1

ELECTRIC.

100	An. Old	131	14
1,000	ANDHRA VALLEY	1,455	0
10	Ajmer	12	12
10	Amalgmd.	13	0
50	BOM TRAM	115	8
100	Bombay Suburban	138	12
10	Broach	10	0
100	Karachi	185	0
100	Poona	172	8
100	Surat	161	4
100	TATA HYDRO XD	146	8
1.000	TATA POWER	1,357	8

RAILWAYS.

100	Ahmedabad Prantij	937	8
100	C. Province	200	8
100	Dh. Baramati	104	4
100	Gujarat	99	0
100	Mandra Bhon	100	8
100	Pachora Jamner	97	4
100	Sara Serajgunj	100	8
500	Tapti Valley XD.	718	12

MINING.

9	Burma Corp.	6-4-0	
2sh.	Indian Copper	2-5-0	
10	Indian Iron and Steel	41	0
10	SHIVRAJPUR	42	0
30	TATA STEEL DEFD.	1375	0
75	TATA STEEL ORD.	283	0

MISCELLANEOUS.

100	ALLOCK	311	0

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, Sept. 24.

Bombay Dyeing (881/4) 875 876 877 876
Century (287) 284 286 285
Central India (259) 254 257
Kohinoor (276/8) 273 275 275/8
New Great (238) 234 231 234 233
Simplex (86/8) 85 84 85/12
Swadeshi (217/8) 214 215 214 216
Associated Cement (112/4) 109/8 110 111/8 112/4 111/8 112 111/4 112
Andhra (1455) 1455
Tata Hydro (149) XD. 148 146/8
Tata Power (1365) 1345 1355 1352 1362 1355 1357
Tram Ord. (116) 116 115/8
T. Steel Dfd. (1405) 1360 1345 1352 1367 1357 1380 1375
T. Steel Ord. (289) 282 279 280 278 281 280 284 283
Tata Steel 2nd Pref. (156/8) 154/8 155 155/4
Bellapur (190) 186
B. Steam (218) 216
B. Burma (521/4) 510 512 513 512

50	BELAPUR SUGAR	186	0
200-250	Bombay Safe Dep.	850	0
250	BOMBAY STEAM	216	0
125	B. BURMA	521	4
50	Burma Conty.	173	2
8sh.	Br. B. Petrol	3-6-0	
50	TELEPHONE	84	0
100	I. BLEACHING	128	0
50	I. Invest Trust	42	4
100	I. Radio Defd	430	0
100	I. Radio Ord	390	0
100	Port Canning	72	8
30	Premier Con.	65	0
15	Scindia	19	6
25	Tata Oil Mill (nil)	36	0

PREFERENCE.

5½	p.c. Amalgmd (T F.)	106	0
7	p.c. Andhra Valley	1.525	0
6	p.c. Bombay Steam	297	8
7	p. c. Bombay Tram (T.F.)	70	0
5	p.c. Central India (T.F.)	562	8
6 1/4	p.c. Prem Const. 1st	107	8
6-1/4	p.c. Prem Const. 2nd	97	0
7	p.c. Tata Hydro	152	8
7-1/2	p.c. Tata Power	1,597	8
6	p.c. Tata Steel 1st	206	4
7½	p. c. Tata Steel 2nd	155	4
7	p.c. Vishnu	717	8

DEBENTURES.

3-3/4	p.c. Andhra Valley	102	0
6	p.c. Andhra Valley	108	12
4	p.c. Bombay Telephone	53	0
7	p.c. Sholapur	78	10
6	p.c. Tata Hydro	108	10

(Capital letters indicate Shares on Forward List.)

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, Sept. 23.

Call Loan London	1/2
3 per cent	86
3 1/2 per cent	89
3 1/2 per cent 1954/59	102
4 per cent 1948/53	106
4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	112
4 1/2 per cent 1958/68	115
5 per cent 1942/47	109
3 per cent 1949/52	98 1,2
2 1/2 per cent British Consols	70 3/4
3 1/2 per cent War Loan	99 1/8
4 per cent Funding Loan 1960/90	109
Indian Iron and Steel New Ordinary	45

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Sept. 24.

3 1/2	per cent G N Notes (Cash)	95/12
2 3/4	per cent 1948/52 Loan	99/12
3	per cent 1951/54 Loan	101/14
3	per cent 1941 Bonds	102/10
3	per cent 1963/65	97/6
3 1/2	per cent 1947/50 Loan	105
4	per cent 1948 Bonds	107/14
4	per cent 1960/70 Loan	110
4 1/2	per cent 1955/60 Loan	118
3	per cent U P Bonds	97
5	per cent 1939/44 Loan	102/10
5	per cent 1940/42 Loan	106/4
5 1/2	per cent 1938/40 Loan	100

TAX FREES

5	per cent 1945/55 Loan	115/10
4	per cent 1953/63 Mysore	111/8
5	per cent 1955 Mysore	124
5 1/2	per cent 1938 Mysore	100/6

CORPORATION DEBENTURES

4	per cent 1974 B P T	109
4	per cent 1974 M Deb	108
4	per cent 1974 M Deb	118
5	per cent 1954 M Deb	129

Note:—3 1/2 per cent paper opened to-day at Rs. 96 and declined to Rs. 95/3 but later on rallied to Rs. 95/12. Next settlement quotes annas three lower.

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, Sept. 24.

B C RATES—
T T D D 1/5 27/32
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T D D 1/5 7/8
Bank's buying T T 1/5 15/16
Bank's buying D D 1/5 31/32
Bank's buying 3 months 1/6 1/16 to Nov 1/6 3/32 Dec/Aug.
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling T T 281 1/4 nominal.
Bank's buying T T 278
Bank's buying D D 277 1/2
PARIS—
Bank's selling T T 1,313
Bank's buying T T 1,355
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T 78 5/8
Bank's buying T T 78
Bank's buying 60 days 77
AMSTERDAM—
Bank's selling D D 66 1/8
JAVA—
Bank's selling D D 66
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D 85 1/2
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D 50 1/2
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D 157
BERLIN—
Bank's selling D D 88 1/4
CROSS RATE—
New York/London 4.79.43 23rd inst.
Japan/London 1/2 1/64 24th inst.
Hongkong/London 1/3 24th inst.
Shanghai/London 0/8 5/8 24th inst.
Java/London 8.91 24th inst.
London/Paris 178.53 23rd inst.
London/Belgium 28.16 1/2 23rd inst.
London/Switzerland 20.23 1/4 23rd inst.
London/Berlin 12.02 23rd inst.
London/Stockholm 19.39 5/8 23rd inst.
London/New York 4.79.68 23rd inst.
London/Amsterdam 8.92 23rd inst.
London/Italy 91.27 23rd inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Uncertain, Dull

Gold £7-3-11 22nd inst.
Gold £7-4-6 23rd inst.
Silver London Ready 19 5/16 22nd inst
Silver London Ready 19 3/16 23rd inst
Silver London Forward 19 1/8 22nd inst.
Silver London Forward 19 1/16 23rd inst.
Silver New York Ready 43 22nd inst.
Silver New York Ready 43 23rd inst.
London Discounts 3 months 15/16 per cent 22nd inst.
London Discounts 3 months 1 1/16 per cent 23rd inst
London Discounts 6 months 1 1/4 per cent 22nd inst.
London Discounts 6 months 1 1/2 per cent 23rd inst.
Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.

Money:—
Call 1/4 per cent.
3 months 1 per cent.
6 months 1 1/4 per cent.
Tone:—Easy

Egyptian Cotton

Liverpool, Sept. 23.

GIZA—
Spot ..... 7.57—8.
October ..... 8.24—8.
November ..... 8.31—8.
January ..... 7.92—1.
March ..... 7.97—1.
May ..... 7.93—1.
January ..... 7.99—1.
UPPERS—
Spot ..... 7.92—2.
October ..... 8.02—2.
November ..... 8.00—2.
January ..... 8.05—2.
March ..... 8.09—2.
May ..... 8.13—2.
July ..... 8.13—2.
..... 8.03—8.

SEVA SAMITI'S SACRIFICE — "THE HINDUSTHAN SCOUT MAGAZINE" —BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY JOINS HINDUSTHAN SCOUT ASSOCIATION — THE FIRST TRAININING CAMP.

A Glorious Sacrifice

On the 15th of September the Seva Samiti, after devoted service in the cause of youth for twenty-one years, completed its existence and decided to merge itself into the democratic Hindusthan Scout Association. The Seva Samiti was the first to realise the need of a completely national organisation and since 1918 has kept aloft the banner of National Scouting. In 1937 it received the clarion call of the youth of the country to face changed circumstances and make the institution appeal to the patriotic sentiments of the boys and girls of India. It needed many other changes, too, to remove it from unjustified charges that the B. P. Movement, under Sir Douglas Young and others, levelled against it to serve Imperialistic ends. The most urgent need was the democratisation of the movement in order to permit the full working of Provincial autonomy in Provincial Association.

Thanks to its foresighted and patriotic leadership, especially of Dr. Hirdayanath Kunzru and Pandit Shri Ram Bajpai, all the changes demanded by new circumstances were accepted and at the Second Round Table Conference the Seva Samiti declared its willingness to join the Hindusthan Scout Association.

Few persons can realise the sacrifices that were demanded by such a decision. All the officers who have served the cause of scouting so devotedly agreed to place themselves at the disposal of electorates. The surrender of the name and flag after two decades must cause a feeling of tearing off of old memories. The Headquarters too was willing to place its services on the threshold of the new Association. The splendid sacrifice of the Seva Samiti is unparalleled in the history of Indian institutions. It was a contrast to the oehaviour of the B. P. Movement which was willing to bury the ideals of scouting to serve the interests of Imperialistic leadership. The only reason for the triumph of the national institution and the failure of the foreign-dominated organisation was that the national institution has leaders of ideals, foresight, vision, policy and knowledge of scouting whilst the B. P. Association had a leadership of those who carried out the bidding of British Imperialists.

The Seva Samiti is now no more. Its spirit and its life survives in the Hindusthan Scout Association, strengthened a million fold by the service and sacrifices of the dear old Seva Samiti. Before the Hindusthan Scout Association lies an open field of hope and progress as the B. P. Association is beaten back to meet its fate at the hands of public indignation. The entire patriotic scout world congratulates the Seva Samiti for its bold, fearless, sacrificing lead which has culminated in the highest service it has rendered in its existence, for the organisation of the Hindusthan Scout Association.

* * * *

The Hindusthan Scout Association, Bombay Presidency, (the old B. P. Association) has published the first number of the Hindusthan Scout to take the place of the Bombay Scout. The magazine is a splendid monument of the able pen of the Editor, Mr. B. T. Char, full of interesting articles in the cause of national scouting. The first number consists of twenty fully printed pages on art paper.

The Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher, Prime Minister of Bombay, sends the following message to the magazine:—

"The inaugurating of a Branch of the Hindusthan Scout Association in our Province is a very happy event. I congratulate the workers, who have brought about this change in the organisation. The Bombay Scout, with its re-orientation of policy, is also welcome. I wish long life and success to the new organisation and I hope and trust even youth will now find it possible to join the movement which is now nationalised."

B. G. KHER.

There are other messages from Sir T. Vijayaraghavacharya, Dr. R. P. Paranjpye, Sir Mirza M. Ismail, the Hon. Justice Dr M. R. Jayakar, Prof. J. P Trivedi, Mr. Jamshed Nusserwanji, Shri Ram Bajpai Mr. N S. Lokur, the President of the Thana District Local Board, Mr. M. C. Chagla, Mr. S. A. Brelvi and others.

It is earnestly hoped that every person interested in the scout world will subscribe to this monthly Magazine with a meagre subscription of Rs. 1|8. Send your contribution to the Editor, the Hindusthan Scout, Bombay 1.

* * * *

Municipality's Lead

The Bombay Municipal Corporation decided without any dissenting vote that its Municipal Scout Association should join the Hindusthan Scout Association. The last minute efforts of certain interested persons naturally ended in smoke as the B. P. Movement is too thoroughly discredited to dare to claim public support. Discretion seemed to be the better part of valour and though Sir Eyramje Jeejibhoy, the Provincial Commissioner of the new B. P. Association, is a member of the Corporation, his voice was hardly heard in support of his own Association. As a matter of fact, though the Scout Resolution was first on the agenda, Sir Byramjee was so enthusiastic of his support to the B. P. Movement that he appeared in the Corporation hall after the Corporation had reached a decision on the issue. This is the last major defeat of the B. P. Association in this Presidency and we hope Baloo in the "Times of India" will reconcile himself cheerfully to the well-deserved fate of the Imperialist association which no self-respecting Indian is willing to touch with a pair of tongs.

The Bombay Municipal Girl Guide Association will now also join the Hindusthan Scout Association. The I. N. S. A. was so far waiting for this Association to become the nucleus of the National Provincial Association, and a large number of ladies have given their assent to sponsor the National Girl Scout Movement. The Association will take its place in the presence of Shri Ram Bajpai during this fortnight.

* * * *

Recognised By Government

The Government of Bombay has given its recognition to the Hindusthan Scout Association, Bombay Presidency. Such a recognition was inevitable considering that measures for the amalgamation of the Provincial Association of the I. N. S. A. and the old B. P. Association were almost complete and the Association had received support from almost all educational institutions, Local Boards and Municipalities. The Government of Bombay has now sanctioned its grant to the Association, and with such a financial support behind it the Association will make its headway.

Beyond the recognition of the National Association and the promise of financial support, a Congress Government can do much more to assist the national cause of scouting. It should be realised that the B. P. Association is an avowedly Imperialistic body, completely controlled at the top from England, and the allies of England in India. Compelling explicit loyalty to the British throne, the Association openly attempts to undermine the loyalty of Indian children to the Motherland. It is the duty of the National Government to safeguard the mental health of children so long as it relates to the mental attitude of the child to the mother country. A large number of public educational institutions receive active financial support of the Government, that is, the Indian tax payer. Under the circumstances the Government has a right to demand that institutions supported by public funds must respond to the national cause and not cater to the needs of Imperialism at the cost of the Indian tax-payer. Whilst almost all scout troops with a national bias have joined the Hindusthan Scout Association, it is strange that scouts in Government institutions like the Matunga Childrens' Home and the Umerkhadi Rescue Home yet continue under the aegis of a new Association that styles itself the resurrected B. P. Provincial Scout Association.

Besides some scout and girl guide troops in Grant-in-Aid institutions yet continue under the P. B. Association whilst receiving funds from the Government a part of which goes to finance anti-national activities. The Government should lose no time in demanding of all completely Government controlled institutions immediately to affiliate their troops to the recognised Hindusthan Scout Association, and circularise Government aided schools the desirability of maintaining a united national stand in all educational movements. This is in no way unsound in principle as institutions which function by public support through the rate-payer cannot possibly be permitted to function against the interest of the children and the nation.

* * *

First Training Camp

The first Training Camp of the Hindusthan Scout Association, Bombay Presidency, was held at Dharwar between 2nd and 12th September. Thirty-two persons availed themselves of the nationalised training for the Training College, Dharwar. The camp was conducted under the able leadership of Mr. K. G. Halsigi, the Assistant Organising Commissioner of the Southern Division.

* * * *

Dhenkanel And Travancore

The Rajasaheb of Dhenkanel "represented" India on behalf of the B. P. Movement at the last Jamboree in Europe. At that time we were amused at the whereabouts of his geographical existence. To-day the state of Dhenkanel is in the limelight because of certain firing on alleged disloyal subjects. Either the Rajasaheb has failed to tutor his less docile subjects in the Scout Laws or has himself failed to answer their letter and spirit. "A scout is a friend to all and a brother to every scout." But when this law is repeated by a Rajasaheb in Scout Uniform it ought to read "A Maharaja scout is a friend unto himself, and a brother to his subjects." By the way we hear little of the great scout rally that was to be held at Travancore under the alliance of Sir C. P. and Mr. Kamath, the Madras "Crown" Association and to which the Nawab of Chhatari had given his entire blessings. We hope Sir C. P. will at least take measures to protect scouts in uniform from . . . . well, we do not know what is what in Travancore unless we decide to be uncharitable to the very exalted scouts.

EXTRA ENTRY COUPONS

The following are Six Extra Entry Coupons of our SILHOUETTE COMPETITION You may fill in as many coupons you wish to, provided each coupon is accompanied with a fee of ANNAS EIGHT as Entry Fee:--

Silhouette Competition 25/9	
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I have read the rules and conditions of this Competition and I agree to abide by them.

Name .....

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I have read the rules and conditions of this Competition and I agree to abide by them.

Name .....

Address .....

.....

Please write name and address in Block Letters on each entry coupon.

OMMEN STAR CAMP—1938

(Continued From Page 14)

find out why people have come, and so the majority of those whom I have seen have been new-comers and non-theosophists, and I think I could say that the number of new non-theosophical Means." A. H. has distinctly got campers is a marked characteristic of this Camp. Indeed, a very observant friend even said to me there were more than handful of theosophists. Of course, this is what one would expect, after some of the keenest thinkers and observers who once establish contact with Krishnamurti and his teaching and so spread his influence indirectly e.g., Aldous Huxley and Rom Landau. In "Ends and Means." A. H is distinctly not to the point. it seemed to me, tha Krishnamurti has been trying to get us to, and Rom Landau in his last book about "Middle Europe" says, quite incidentally, that of all the people who are trying to influence the thought and life of the present day, none have influenced or are influencing modern thought so much as Krishnamurti That, I believe, is very vitally true. I felt very strongly myself the intensely strong conviction that here in him was the centre from which healing had to go, and was going, out to the nations This Camp as well as the reading I have done have deepened that conviction, and I wish that the heart of India could once feel the influence of his message in this terrible time of upheaval and hate and planned destruction It is perhaps even more important for India, since she is on the eve of hardening herself into the nationalistic habits which Krishnamurti condemns as preventing that perception of Truth for which she has had the great reputation in the past Freedom and the strength of unity need not harden into wrong nationalism.

The Living Truth

Another of my impressions of the Camp, therefore, is that at last we seem to be getting out into the open, as it were, that old tangled growths of traditional or other thought systems into which we have built ourselves, have much less hold on people's mind, that there is, on the whole, more openness of mind and heart and greater sense of freedom, though we may yet be far from the true spontaneity which will be a mark of having contacted the real self.

At last I begin to realise that a true message must be one which is true for all men and therefore that 'living' truth can only be apprehended in ourselves and is without form; that only in this 'living' expression in the human heart can truth be apprehended as 'universal' beyond all "forms of thought"

I have been much impressed by the clearness with which Krishnamurti shows how we mistake theory for fact: for example, the theory and teaching of universal brotherhood called a fact by theosophists and, now, by others and the fact of universal hatred of each other shown in the strifes, envies, jealousies, etc of our daily lives and our failure to "love" in deed and only not just in word.

When one perceives too how Krishnamurti demonstrates "thinking" to us feels how he carries our minds along, and, when our own habits of mind bear us away according to our own prejudices from the living facts, how patiently he brings us back again, repeating and repeating to make his thought and thinking clear to help us to disentangle our perception—one gets a practical lesson in living' thinking which sweeps away all the mechanical laws of thought in which we have been trained.

I feel there is so much one could write about the Camp, for it is the fullness of living we are trying to realise, and I feel that I would like to follow out to India. I do hope in the various places Krishnamurti visits, he will find a nucleus of sincere people seeking to understand life in reality and truth True thinking is a universal need and this is the true "new psychology," indeed, that stimulates the living individual and will "renovate" human life, if people once set themselves to try with the utmost effort and sincerity to understand and practise it, for it demands not learning about true action.

Krishnamurti's Philosophy

The following passages are taken from Krishnamurti's Talks.

"If you are in any way bound, that is, if in any way you have fear, you cannot solve any of these problems. So only in unconditioned freedom is there truth; that is, in that freedom alone can you be truly yourself. To be integral in one's whole being is to be unconditioned.

If in any way, in any manner, you have doubt, uncertainty, fear, these create a limited, conditioned, fearful mind, and, therefore, such a mind prevents the comprehension of the solution of these problems. So that is what I want to talk about, that is what I want to convey to you; how, and in what manner to free the mind and heart from those fears that condition it, so that you can be yourself at all times and under all conditions.

I think it is possible, and in that condition alone can you find beauty, reality, God or joy."

* * * *

"The process of discipline, the process of domination, control, violence, subjugation, resistance, following, is all the outcome of the development of the intellect, which is, if you really try to comprehend it, based on fear. So there is the mechanical, overpoweringly dominant in our lives. Our whole civilization is based on that—and at rare moments, when the will is dormant, forgotten, there is a burst of the spontaneous, the unknown I say that in that state of spontaneity alone can you find out what you are. That alone can produce wise action, not the calculations of the intellect."

* * * *

"As I said, you have many problems, individual problems as well as social problems, the problem of war and peace, this conversion of the individual into another group, another nationality, another system another set of ideas; this constant battle of one violence against another.' For all these problems there is no answer through the intellect, through the will."

"If a man is inwardly peaceful, loves, and is not greedy, surely such a man will have have to have law imposing peace on him, police to guide him, law courts to settle his affairs, nor passports to limit his counry?"

* * * *

"Is not nationalism thinking of one's country, of one's people as the most important, is not that a really false love of man? A man who is really nationalistic can never be a human being in the entire sense of the word When he is a nationalist, internationalism cannot be true for him, though he may talk about it, it is a lie

If I worship one piece of earth, one little piece of land, I cannot worship the whole earth. If we can worship the whole earth, then we cannot be attached to one country, and you cannot say, "My Country must be first, self-sufficient" and all the rest of it These are intellectual false arguments to maintain a false situation, to maintain armaments, nationalism—and all the other regimentations of man."

"Now is not the thought that you have of nationalism merely habitual, imposed, acquired, imposed not only by propaganda by leaders, by vested interests, but also acquired because it gives you a certain satisfaction of asserting your own egotism in a certain nationality?"

Stamp Collectors' Corner

In Memoriam

This summer has seen the passing of three former rulers whose features are well-known to stamp collectors.

Foremost among them was Marie, Dowager Qeen of Rumania who died on July 18th. As Queen of Rumania, Marie was one of the outstanding women of our time, and she won well-deserved acclaim as a war worker, and diplomat. Marie was a granddughter of the most famous women in philately's gallery—Queen Victoria, and her grandfather was Emperor Alexander III of Russia. The Princess was born on October 29th, 1875, and in 1893, she married Prince Ferdinand, heir to the throne of Rumania. Marie's life at the court of Bucharest was not happy, and she was entirely barred from any participation in the political life of her adopted land by King Carol. For a young woman of her energy beauty and vivacity, this life was not easy but the coming of the World War gave some exercise to her many abilities. King Carol died in October of 1914 and the new Queen immediately became a figure of world interest. The war years were bitter ones for the Balkan country, whose armies suffered terrific defeats The queen, with marvellous courage and fortitude, tendered the striken soldiers and for her untiring efforts in their behalf earned the questioned devotion of her people. The end of the war saw the country rewarded with considerable additional territory and Rumania took its place as a world power.

The coronation of the King and Queen, which had been postponed because of the war, was celebrated with great pomp on October 15th, 1922. A special stamp issue marking the occasion had two values picturing the queen.

Marie made a visit to America in 1926, which was curtailed because of King Ferdinand's grave illness He died in July of the following year. After his death the Queen retired from practically all social and political life and became a passive spectator to the affairs of the world.

Prince Franz I

Less than a week after the death of Marie, another ex-ruler passed away. He was Franz I, former sovereign of the tiny principality of Liechtenstein. He died in Czechoslovakia at the age of eighty-five.

Prince Franz abdicated last March in favour of Prince Franz Josef, a young grand-nephew. Most of the prince's life was passed as heir presumptive to the throne he eventually occupied His brother Prince John II, ruled for seventy years. He died on February 11th, 1929 and Franz succeeded him. Franz did not marry until he was sixty-seven, and then incurred the disapproval of his family by contracting a secret marriage with a commoner. The union remained a secret for eight years, until the death of Prince John.

Franz was one of the wealthiest noblemen in Europe, and his vast fortune permitted him to create a tax-payers' paradise in his tiny country, for he paid all the expenses of government from his own pocket. He owned many estates in Austria alone. His art collection was considered the finest private art gallery in the world

Ex-Liberian Ruler

The third figure to pass from philately's portrait gallery was Arthur Barclay, whose death occurred on July 11th.

Mr Barclay served as president of the republic of Liberia from 1904 to 1908. His administration was marked by the initiation of a policy of understanding and co-operation between the republic and the native tribes. His death occurred at Monrovia in Liberia in his eighty-seventh year.

The former president is portrayed on Liberian stamps of 1906 and 1909.

Australia's Queer Fauna

What has frequently, and deservedly, been referred to as the queerest animal in the world, makes a philatelic appearance on

Australia's new stamp. He is the platypus, an amphibious fur-bearing animal with webbed feet and a duck's bill

The stamp on which the "Wonder Animal" is pictured is a grey green adhesive with a value of 9 pence.

New Child Portrait

The infant Crown Prince of Bulgaria was honoured on his first birthday by a stamp set of five values. The full figure of the baby appears on three denominations, while the other two portray the head only.

Values and colours of the stamps are: 1 leva, bright green, 2 l. rose; 4 l., organge; 7 l., deep blue and 14 l., dark brown.

Stamp Teasers

1. What stamp pictures an airplane flying over a group of cacti?
2. Where is the city of Reykjavik, and what stamp pictures it?
3. On what stamp will you find a phoenix?
4. Who was King Malietoa and what adhesive portrays him?
5. A scene showing soldiers aiding refugees from a flood appears on what stamp?

Answers To Last Week's Quiz

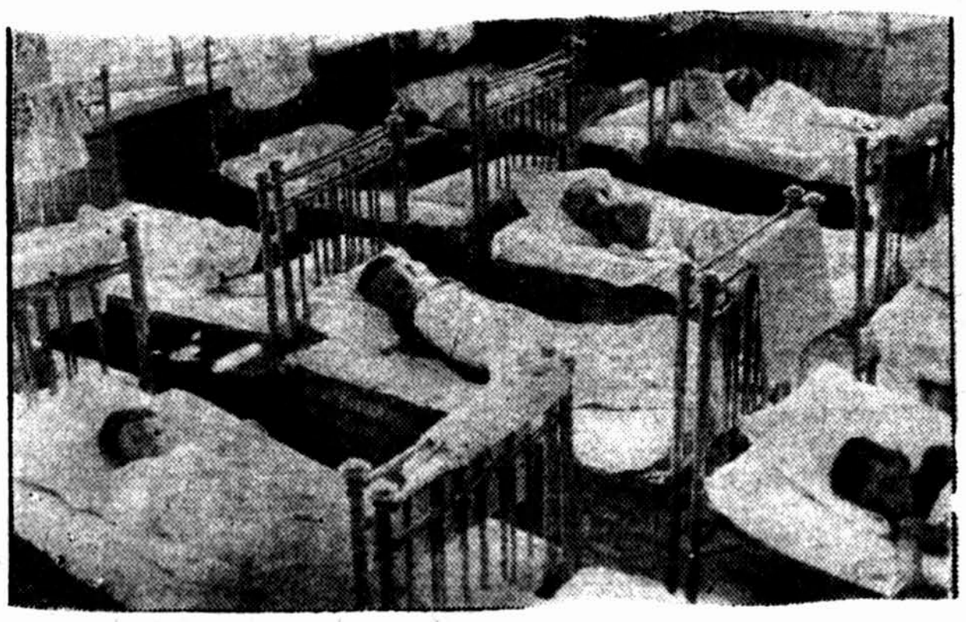
1. The composer, Anton Bruckner, appears on an Austrian stamp of 1922.
2. In 1922 both Armenia and Azerbaijan issued stamps depicting the rugged art of forging.
3. An eland is the largest antelope found in Africa. A picture of one appears on a 1931 adhesive of South West Africa.
4. Shell Bird Island is in Newfoundland, and is pictured on a 1923 stamp of that dominion.
5. You may find an albatross on a stamp issued by Uruguay in 1829.

(Copyright)

Pardon me, sir, are you the gent who phoned for the fire brigade?

A German Worker's Child picking up apples from the street.

Plenty of sun, open-air and amusement for the children is the slogan in U. S. S. R.



All babies in U. S. S. R. are provided with sleeping rooms in the Schools. Here babies are seen having their afternoon nap.

HOW SOVIET RUSSIA LOOKS AFTER CHILDREN

(Continued From Page 7.)

clinics. Here as well as in the consultation centres the children's doctors are assisted by specialists of various branches of children's diseases (Infectious diseases, eye-diseases and many others). The doctor is like a domestic physician for each baby. There are now over 1500 such children's polyclinics in the U.S.S.R.

Children's Hospitals

The consultation centres and polyclinics send children who are seriously ill to the Children's Hospitals which are equipped with the most up-to-date laboratories for thorough examination and all necessary equipment. Different kinds of X-ray treatments, injections of different serums, etc., are available here. The total number of beds in children's hospitals exceeds 40,000. Health resorts and sanatoria are organised especially for children, who suffer from tuberculosis and rheumatism. Children who become very weak after serious illness are also sent to these health resorts.

12000 Children's Doctors

Needless to say that medical aid is rendered free to children in U.S.S.R. The expenses are borne by the State. It is evident that for such a big country as Soviet Russia the demand for the children's doctors is great. In 193[illegible] a special faculty for the [illegible] doctors was organised at 18 big medical institutes. The students have to undergo training for five years to become children's doctors. There are now over 12,000 children's doctors in U.S.S.R. By 1940, the number is expected to reach 25,000.

No wonder the U.S.S.R. has friends all over the world, like Romain Rolland, Einstein, Rabindranath Tagore, Jawaharlal Nehru, just to mention a few.

FORD URGED TO REJECT GERMAN DECORATION

Jewish War Veterans Call On Him To Repudiate Nazi Award

The Jewish War Veterans of the United States urged Henry Ford to repudiate the award of the Grand Cross of the German Eagle conferred on him on July 30 in observance of his seventy-fifth birthday. The demand was made in a telegram to the automobile manufacturer by Harry H. Schaffer, national commander of the organization.

"The Jewish War Veterans of the United States observe with shocked regret newspaper report of your acceptance of the award of the Grand Cross of the German Eagle at the hands of the Hitler regime—the same regime which has denied to its own citizens the right to compete for or accept the Nobel Peace Award", the telegram read.

"This act on your part can only be interpreted as an endorsement [illegible] of the barbarous, indecent [illegible] religious Nazi programme [illegible] philosophy.

"In the name of humanity and Americanism, we call upon you to repudiate that award and all it stands for. Your prompt and favourable reply is awaited with great interest".

PRACTICAL JOKE ON A VILLAGE

MILKMEN and the postman making their early morning rounds at Saundersfoot, a pretty seaside resort four miles from Narberth, Pembrokeshire, found the village was the victim of a practical joke on an unprecedented scale.

Gates of the houses had been changed about; "To Let," notices had been taken from outside empty houses and placed in front of hotels.

Signposts were reversed: "pure ices" notices fixed on all the public watertaps.

'EATS IN TREES.

Canoes had been carried on to the footpaths; motor-cars moved from one end of the village to the other; public seats hauled to the forks of trees.

Residents later found that garden gates had been carried off and left on the rocks on the beach.

Damage and confusion were caused everywhere and the villagers are incensed.

Midnight revellers are suspected, but there is no clue to their identity.—'News Chonicle."

"I want some peppah, please," said a somewhat elegant young man, entering a general shop.

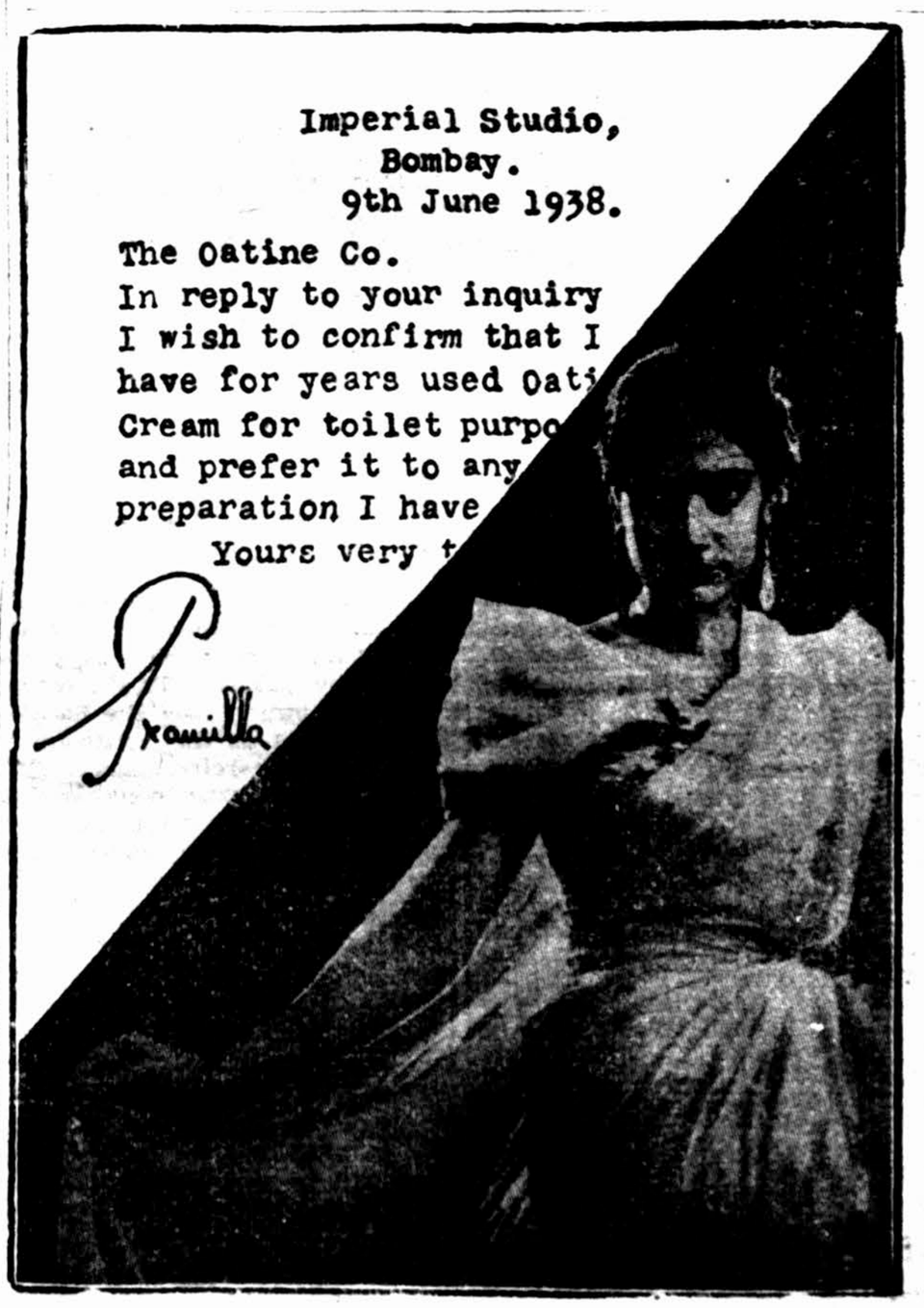
"Yes, sir," said the shopkeeper, "white, black or Cayenner?"

"No, no," exclaimed the young man. "I mean peppah—writin' peppah!"

Imperial Studio,
Bombay.
9th June 1938.

The Oatine Co.
In reply to your inquiry
I wish to confirm that I
have for years used Oati
Cream for toilet purpo
and prefer it to any
preparation I have
Yours very t

Pramilla



PRAMILLA PREFERS "OATINE"

The complexion of a film star needs the best possible treatment for cleansing, nourishing and revitalising.

OATINE CREAM satisfies every requirement of the most exacting standard.

It searches out and removes all foreign matter from the pores and prevents their becoming clogged up.

It nourishes the skin cells above and beneath. It revitalises the little blood-vessels beneath the skin and stimulates healthy circulation which gives the bloom of health and vitality to the complexion.

The nightly massage strengthens the facial and neck muscles, prevents lines, sagging and wrinkles and renews your beauty easily and naturally while you sleep.

OATINE CREAM for NIGHTLY MASSAGE

OATINE SNOW for ALL-DAY PROTECTION

HINDU MARRIAGE CUSTOMS

bride and bridegroom to view each other shyly from a distance at a tea party got up for the occasion by their mutual friends and even to develop a closer acquaintance, if they are grown-ups. But, generally such intimate acquaintance is discouraged, at least until after the actual marriage ceremonies are over.

Arrival Of The Bride-Groom's Party

If the bridegroom's party belongs to another village, a great welcome awaits them in the bride's village on their arrival. The bride's party, ably assisted by the villagers in their best holiday finery, with the country music setting up its fanfare and sometimes by a fine display of pyrotechnics, meet the bridegroom's party near a previously chosen site. Here the ladies of the bride's and the bridegroom's party exchange rose-water, 'halad' and 'kunkoom' and flowers. The gentlemen exchange courtesies. The bridegroom decked in gorgeous robes, dhoti, shawl and turban complete, is taken in a palanquin while the other members of his family follow either on foot or on cart or carriage as suits their convenience to the pandal at the bungalow chosen for the residence of the bridegroom's party during the marriage festivities. This welcoming ceremony is an important one and all well-wishers of the bride are expected to join in the throng in order to make it a success. The special marriage invitations issued by each party to the respective friends to grace the auspicious occasion with "their relations, friends and retinue" mention the time for each of the marriage functions among which this welcoming ceremony is the first. The arrivals forming the bridegroom's party as well as all the assembled guests from the village itself are then given refreshments.

It is the duty of the bride's party to provide for the comforts of the entire retinue of the bridegroom's party with all necessary provisions, cooking arrangements and other facilities and to keep them in good humour during their entire stay in the bride's village, which is generally a period of from about a week to a fortnight. Poorer people invite the bridegroom's party to stay with them

(Continued from page 13)

but no self-respecting affluent family will do less than having the bridegroom's party at arms' length until the binding part of the marriage ceremony is complete and the marriage is rendered irrevocable. The slightest suspicion of neglect has often been the cause of a breach of the entire marriage negotiations. The bridegroom's party also prefers to retain its independence and if any slight comforts are not attended to by the bride's party, they prefer to have the same supplied at their own cost,—which they manifestly cannot do without hurting the feelings of the bride's party, if they stayed together in the same pandal.

Presents Galore

Early next morning sees a group of the bride's party, both men and women, going to the bridegroom's pandal not only with flowers, rose water, etc., but with a large procession of hamals, carrying the necessary provisions and cooking utensils and also all kinds of household furniture considered to be necessary for the bride to set up a new home of her own. The larger the number of such bearers the greater the pomp and fun, as each bearer has to be rewarded for his labours by the bridegroom's party to keep up its prestige. When costly furniture like a double-cot with beds and bedspreads complete, glass almirahs, tables, sofas, etc., are brought, the bridegroom's father or guardian willingly pays the hamals a rupee per head. When pots and pans and even small ladles of insignificant value arrive the hamal's fee gets gradually reduced. At length comes a carrier carrying a single cigarette box and still another not a dozen, but a solitary match box! Amidst much hilarity of the watching crowd, the audacious carriers of these trifling presents receive the minimum permissible present of two annas each, much in excess of the value of the supplies brought by them! This ceremony is known among the Saraswat Brahmins as the "Hoolpa." After partaking refreshments, the bride's party returns to its pandal to prepare for the ceremony of the marriage proper, which may be in the afternoon or at night.

To the Hindu of whatever caste, marriage is not an ordinary contract, to be got over at one sitting before witnesses. It is in addition a sacrament in continuation of the religious life of the parties from their birth onwards. To the male it signifies his entry into manhood qualifying him to the duties of a husband and a householder. To the female it is a transition from girlhood into responsible womanhood. Hence on the day immediately preceding his marriage, or in the course of the earlier hours of his marriage day, the importance of this transition is brought home to the mind of bridegroom by means of a special ceremony.

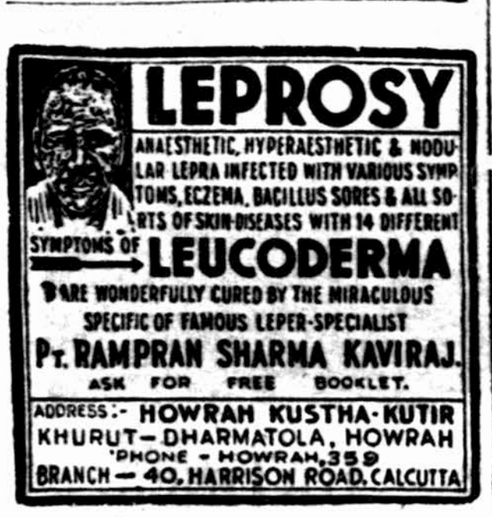
End Of "Brahmacharya"

A young Hindu takes the vow of bachelorhood on his being initiated into the Vedas at his 'moonj' ceremony shortly after his eighth year and this vow of continence which he was expected to observe until his marriage day, he is now on this day permitted to take back. After performing the daily oblations before the sacred fire as a bachelor for the last time, the young bridegroom is thus addressed by his parent—"Hitherto by your vow as a brahmacharin, you were bound to keep continent and to abstain from sexual intercourse. This cord of grass, this moonj of silk thread and this koupeena or strip of loin-cloth and this stick were the emblems of your continence. Now I take them back from you and permit you to marry. MAY YOU BE HAPPY!" Of course, this is uttered in Sanskrit slokas and only in the case of the first marriage of a Hindu boy. But, the words are solemn and if the boy does not understand the words, which is but rare, the priests expound their meaning to him.

The marriage being a sacrament, both the bride and the bridegroom have to fast on that day until the 'kanyadan' ceremony is over and until the bridal pair are made to sit together at their first joint meal after their marriage. When the boy is being permitted in his pandal to shed off his bachelorhood and to enter into a married state, there in the bride's pandal, the girl is bathed in perfumed water and decked in a new gorgeous saree, —not of course the best meant for her, for that is reserved for the grandest of these ceremonies, the 'kanyadana' ceremony. No 'padar' or sareefold covers the bride's upper body yet,—only a tiny white bodice suffices to cover her maiden charms. For she is not yet a woman and not entitled to a 'padar', until she is at least a wife.

She is then led, with a shy bowed down head, but smiling nevertheless,—for who would not smile when so much fondled, petted and fussed over?—she is led to the group of women seated in the midst of the pandal, where in the centre is displayed an auspicious-looking,—grinding stone! It is gaily decked with a twig of mango leaves. Near by is a brass or silver plate containing black gram a little oiled over. The elderly married ladies then gather round the bride and teach her the first household duty, of how to grind corn with a noisy grinding stone to the accompaniment of music and much laughter! It is that inevitable country music, at which all laugh but which every one tolerates, because such music is meant to announce the importance of each occasion as well as to drown all unseemly noise, which may otherwise be construed as inauspicious if rendered audible.

"Did you shout for help, ma'am?"



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CONDUCTED BY

THE ALL INDIA CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION

INCORPORATING BALKAN-JI-BARI

[MOTTO EDUCATION & ENTERTAINMENT]

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

From the numerous letters that our Secretary of the Balkan-ji-Bari, Mr. S. P. Desai is receiving every day from individuals, institutions, and schools of the City and Suburbs, I am sure, our excursion to Elephanta Caves in celebration of the birthday anniversaries of Mahatma Gandhi, Dr. Annie Besant and Balkan-ji-Bari on Sunday, October 2, would indeed be a grand success.

Well, then, we shall talk about its success, etc., after we have returned from the excursion. Now let me supply here full and detailed information about our arrangements. Please follow the particulars and instructions properly and carefully.

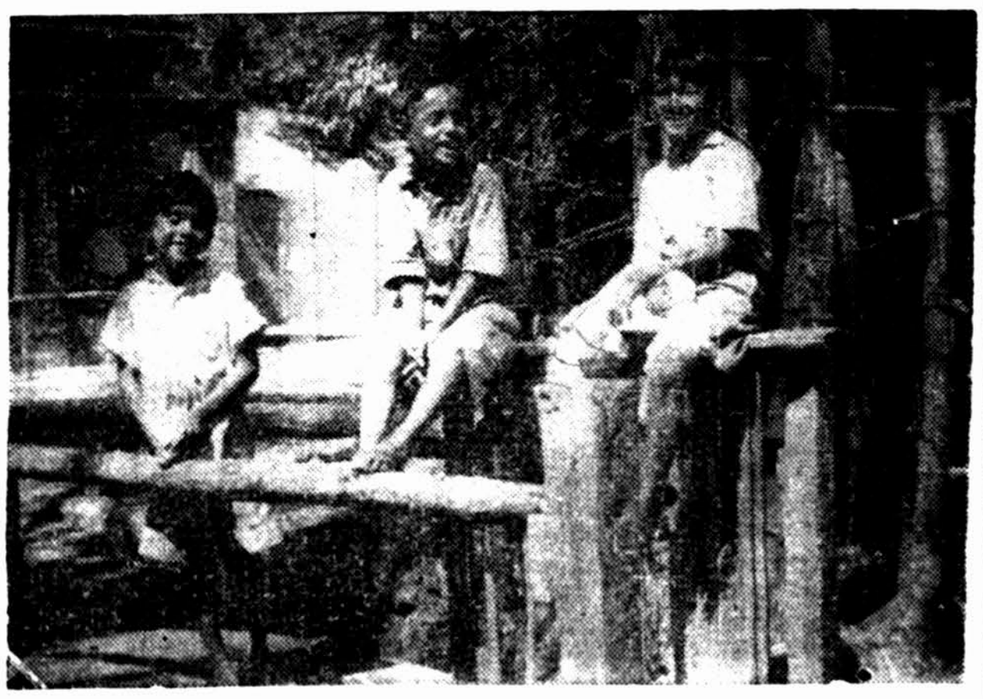
EXCURSION TO ELEPHANTA CAVES

Of course you know why this excursion has been organised? I explained this to you in a previous letter of mine. The purpose is also mentioned above. Besides, you know, how happy we shall all be to go together, to eat together, to play together and to sing together: And, then, a ramble round the Elephanta Caves is by itself an education: Forget your small worries at home on this day, and try to scatter laughter and merriment everywhere, so that we feel, one and all of us, happy, happy, very happy!

WHO CAN JOIN?

All boys and girls, whether they are enrolled in Balkan-ji-Bari—The All-India Children's Association or not, and those elders who take interest in them and this their movement, can take advantage of this small trip.—All are cordially invited to join us: Everyone would be most welcome.

In a Mood of Play.



Smile-a-while.

SUBSCRIPTION

A subscription of Re. 1 per head for school boys and girls and Re. 1-8-0 per head for all others has been fixed. This subscription includes sea-trip, entry-tax, primary meals and afternoon tea expences.

The subscriptions should be handed over to various Centre Leaders by the evening of Wednesday, 28th September, latest. After that date no subscription will be accepted.

Realizing the difficulties in which the organisers are put in by persons or parties joining later, we humbly request that we will not be asked or pressed to accept subscriptions after the above-mentioned date.

Remember to obtain receipts for the subscriptions from whomsoever you give it, and keep that receipt quite safe. It is to be brought with yourself, and without it, very likely you may not be allowed to join the excursion party.

To be clear, this subscription is meant for the trip from the Docks back to the Docks only. You have to pay extra for reaching at and returning from the Docks.

CONVEYANCE

All boys and girls and ladies and gentlemen who come to the excursion are requested to assemble on Sunday, October 2, 1938 at 8 a.m. (S.T.) sharp, at the Ferry Wharf, which is more popularly known as Bhau Cha Dhaka where one can go from the end of the Carnac Bunder Bridge, Alexandra Docks, opposite the Yellow Gate.

For the persons and parties on this side of Grant Road, it would be convenient to come straight to the Wharf either by tram or bus.

Persons coming from Ghatkopar side, the G.I.P. line should come by local train, on the following timings of departure:—

Ghat Kopar	6-26 a.m.
Kurla	6-32 a.m.
Sion	6-36 a.m.
Matunga	6-39 a.m.
Dadar	6-42 a.m.
Parel	6-44 a.m.
Currey Road	6-47 a.m.
Chinchpokli	6-49 a.m.
Byculla	6-52 a.m.
Sandhurst Road	6-55 a.m.
Masjid	6-58 a.m.

And persons coming from Borivli side, on the B.B. & C.I. Rly. may come by the local trains, on the the following timings of departure:—

Borivli	6 a.m.
Kandivlee	6-4 a.m.
Malad	6-7 a.m.
Goregaon	6-10 a.m.
Jogeshwari	6-14 a.m.
Andheri	6-18 a.m.
Vile Parle	6-22 a.m.
Santa Cruz	6-25 a.m.
Khar	6-28 a.m.
Bandra	6-32 a.m.

Then change for the G.I.P. line.

Bandra	6-41 a.m.
Mahim	6-44 a.m.
Vadala	[illegible] a.m.
Sewri	6-52 a.m.
Cotton Green	6-55 a.m.
Reay Road	6-58 a.m.
Dock Road	7-0 a.m.
Sandhurst Road	7-2 a.m.
Masjid	7-5 a.m.

Persons from Matunga and Dadar on the B.B. & C.I will do good to travel by the G.I.P line and catch the train from Ghat Kopar at the timings given above.

All those who travel by trains, must reach the Masjid Station by 7-5 a.m. latest.

From Masjid station, motor buses are available to carry passengers to the Ferry Wharf, at one anna per head. It will be better for the parties to arrange in advance with the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Co. Ltd., for special buses to carry them, as there is bound to be great rush, and it may not be possible for the buses which are available ordinarily, to carry all persons in time.

SUBURBAN ARRANGEMENT

The Suburban Centre Leaders are trying to make special arrangements of buses to carry parties from their Centres direct to the Ferry Wharf, but upto the time of my writing this, no

(Continued on Page 50)

In a Mood of Seriousness.

EXCURSION TO ELEPHANTA CAVES

What have you decided about joining the party going for a whole day excursion to Elephanta Caves on October 2, 1938, in celebration of the birthdays of Mahatma Gandhi, Dr. Annie Besant and Balkan-ji-Bari?

You can still register your names by Wednesday, 28th September 1938.

Please read full and final particulars and instructions appearing elsewhere on this page.

S. P. DESAI,
Secretary, Balkan-ji-Bari,
"Gulistan", Khar,
Bombay 21.

What's the Joke.

(Photo by S. B. Nayampally).

PUSHPA

THE CHILDREN'S OWN PAPER

The October 1938 issue of "PUSHPA" will be an extra special issue containing articles on Divali, Mahatma Gandhi, Dr. Annie Besant and many other interesting subjects, including the usual features.

Besides, it is full of many beautiful pictures—You will like to see them again and again.

If you are not a permanent subscriber, reserve your copy right now, enclosing 4 As. Stamps.

Manager,
"PUSHPA—The Children's Own Paper."
31, Tribhovan Road,
Bombay 4.

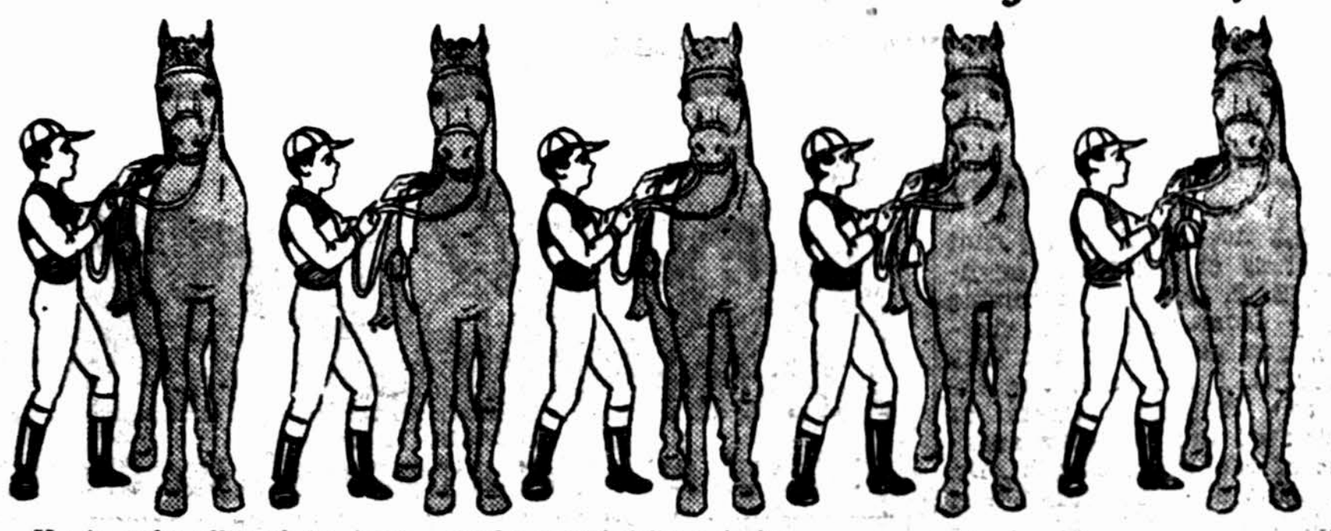
Problem of the Horses and the Jockeys

BEFORE the steeplechase race can get under way, the boys at the right will have to mount their steeds.

Not only do the horses have to be good jumpers to gain a place in the race, but the jockeys have to be good jumpers to gain a place on a horse. You see, in this case, things are a bit mixed up. The boys are about to mount the wrong horses.

To mount them correctly, each jockey must be jumped over another jockey and a horse onto the horse on which he belongs. Can you mount the five jockeys?

A jockey can jump as many spaces as he wishes, as long as he does not jump over two jockeys or two horses at a time, or over a solitary object, be it horse or jockey.



He is only allowed to jump over a combination of one horse and one jockey. He may land in an empty space if he so chooses, but cannot land in a space already occupied by a jockey.

The horses remain stationary. Ten jumps should be sufficient to solve the puzzle. See how quickly you can do it.

(For Solution See Page 55)

THE DANGER OF IMPURE FOOD

(Continued From Page 15)

vegetables should form a large part of the healthy diet.

Description of an Average Healthy, not-too-expensive Daily Diet.

Gathering together all the information on the most desirable diet, the following daily menus may be taken as typical of one which is not necessarily a diet dictated by strictest economy, but one within reach of the average householder. With a moderate income, and which contains all the essential ingredients of a healthy diet as well as sufficient variety of palatable articles to render it appetising and enjoyable.

BREAKFAST.

Porridge with milk, or an apple orange or stewed prunes.

One rasher of bacon or one egg. Toast, butter, marmalade, tea or coffee with plenty of milk.

LUNCH OR SUPPER

Whole meal bread and butter, cheese or marconi cheese, cauliflower, cheese, etc.

Stewed fruit and custard or any light pudding or raw fruit, or glass of milk.

TEA

If dinner is taken at about 7-30 p.m. should consist only of bread and butter, biscuits etc.

If a light supper only is to follow, the tea may be taken at about 5 o'clock and be made more substantial with the addition of scanes, jam fruit salad, sandwiches, etc.

DINNER

Soup (thick) Fish, grilled or boiled with white sauce, potatoes, green vegetables.

Fruit tart and custard, or suet pudding etc., or soup (clear) or half grape fruit. Helping of mea potatoes, green vegetables. Sponge trifle or apple dumplings, etc. Cheese and wholemeal biscuits, butter.

If Dinner is preferred at midday, the Supper should be taken from the Lunch Menu.

JOBS FOR WIVES

Essential For Happy Marriage

Probate lawyer Miss Dorothy Barko, of New York City, in London for five days to settle the estate of a client, says that dealing with "wrecks" takes up most of her time.

"They are the husbands and wives whom marriage has driven 'on the rocks.'" Miss Barko told the "News Chronicle."

She deals with hundreds of matrimonial disputes every year.

A "job for the wife" is essential for happy marriage. Miss Barko says.

She has found the chief causes of unhappy marriage to be, in order: 1, wives without occupation outside the home, 2, different tastes in theatres, films and books; 3, lack of knowledge of sex; and, 4, too much of the humdrum.

Miss Barko considers that husbands who refuse to allow their wives to carry on with their jobs after marriage are only storing up trouble for themselves.

"I turned down an offer of marriage from a man I liked very much," she said, "because he insisted that I retire from the law."

PROVINCIAL AUTONOMY

(Continued from Page 11)

tions of the "Government of India Act" have been given in Marathi. In these pages one notices a very curious feature viz., that the kernel of the thing, that is to say the sections of the Act, is given in very small type such as is used for footnotes and the comments are given in a much larger type. And the comments are scholastic, historical, secretarial as well as journalistic all in one. There is not even a discrimination between comment of a permanent nature and comment of purely topical importance. At least the latter should have been separated and put in as footnotes in small type. If one may conjecture that the sections of the Act, which do not relate to Provincial Autonomy, have not been given, he will be falsified and then would begin to wonder what purpose was served by just topsy turvying the arrangement of sections in the Government of India Act of 1935.

The book is full of information. When eminent professors deliver lectures on specified subjects, they are full of information. Those very lectures are then collected. But before the collection is published as a book, they are edited and at the time of editing the scissors is mercilessly used by the professor himself. This book appears to be the work of a professor who simply does not know the use of scissors.

The book is a testimony to the industry of the author. It is bound to be a great help to the Marathi editors. To the Congress propagandist, who would like to quote chapter and verse in support of his declaration, this book is a boon. To the member of the Legislature, who does not possess sufficient knowledge of English this book is a veritable mine.

OLDEST BRITISH WOMAN 108

Said to be the oldest woman in England, Mrs. Rachel Swain, of Water End, Flitwick, Beds, was 108 on Sept. 1.

She has lived in six reigns and from the time of her 100th birthday has received congratulatory messages from three Kings—George V., Edward VIII and the present King.

Mrs. Swain lives with her 85-year-old daughter.

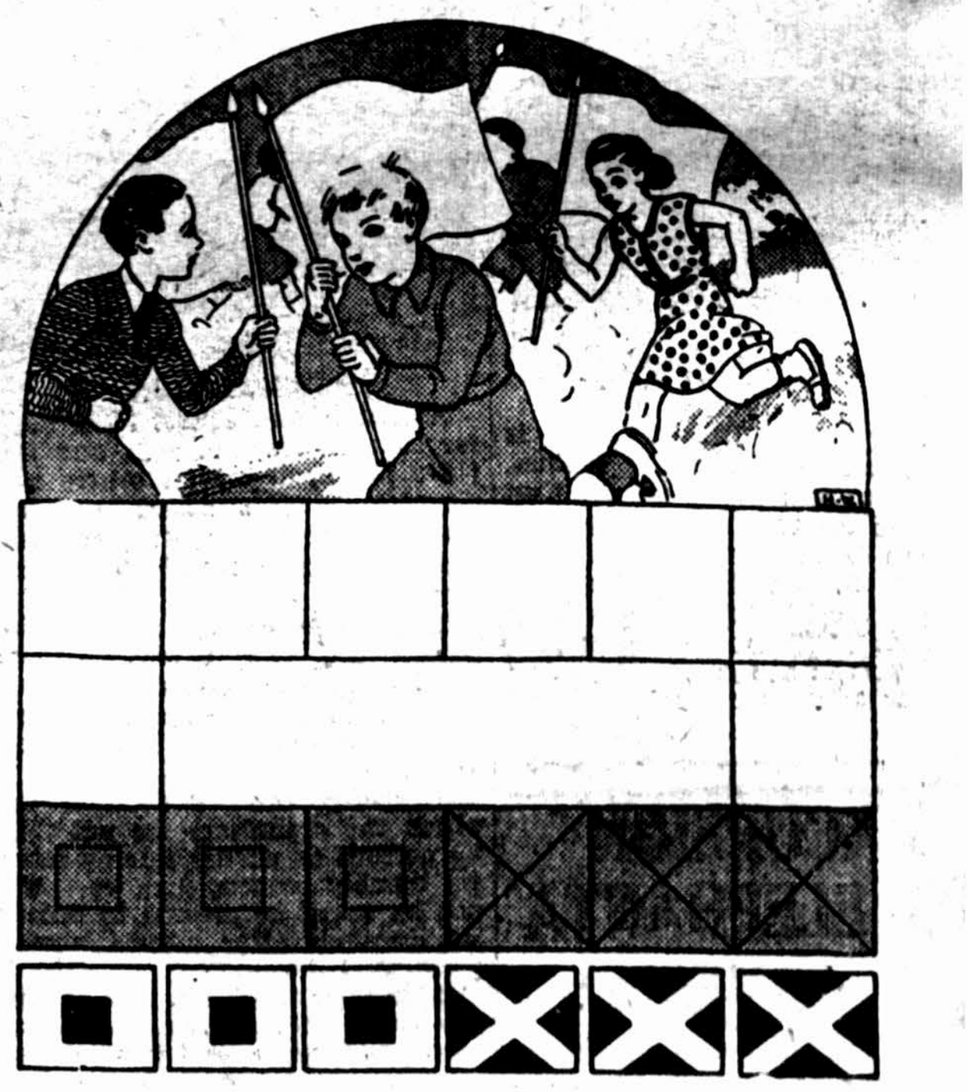
INDOOR FLAG RACE GAME

ANYONE who has spent a summer in camp is familiar with the flag race. So popular is this sport with the youngsters that they left their counselors no peace until an indoor form of the pastime was devised for the children, to play on rainy days.

Cut out the six flags at the bottom of the drawing and place them in the shaded squares with the white crosses on one side and the black squares on the other. Two persons play the game, one taking the crosses and the other the squares. The object of the game is for a player to place his three flags in the squares originally occupied by the flags of his opponents.

The players take turns moving one flag one square at a time. A player can jump his flag over that of an opponent, if there is an empty space behind his opponent's flag. This, of course, does not apply to corners. To make a jump, the two flags and the vacant square must be in the same row. The jumped-over flag is not removed from the board, as this is essentially a race, not a battle. The first player to get his flag in the opposite squares wins. The strategy of the game consists in keeping your opponent from moving his flags, while you race yours around the track. The corner squares are especially important in blocking the moves of the other side.

This game also makes an interesting puzzle. Can you exchange the six flags in 21 moves?



(For Solution See Page 55)

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31-A, Hornby Road, - - - BOMBAY.

HOW MANY GIRLS HOLD THE HAT?

IF some Brobdingnagian stepped out of "Gulliver's Travels" and visited Long Beach, California, he would be greeted with a scene like this when he checked his hat. Our tall friend would be more than pleased with the ornament on his hat, for Jane Lawson is dazzling enough to be on any fellow's mind.

However, Jane is out of the picture for the present, as we are concerned with the beautiful hat-checkers. Suppose the gigantic visitor felt inclined to tip the hat-check girls, giving one cent to the first girl, two cents to the second girl, three cents to the third and so on. Since there are an even number of girls, it would cost him $12.75 to recover it.

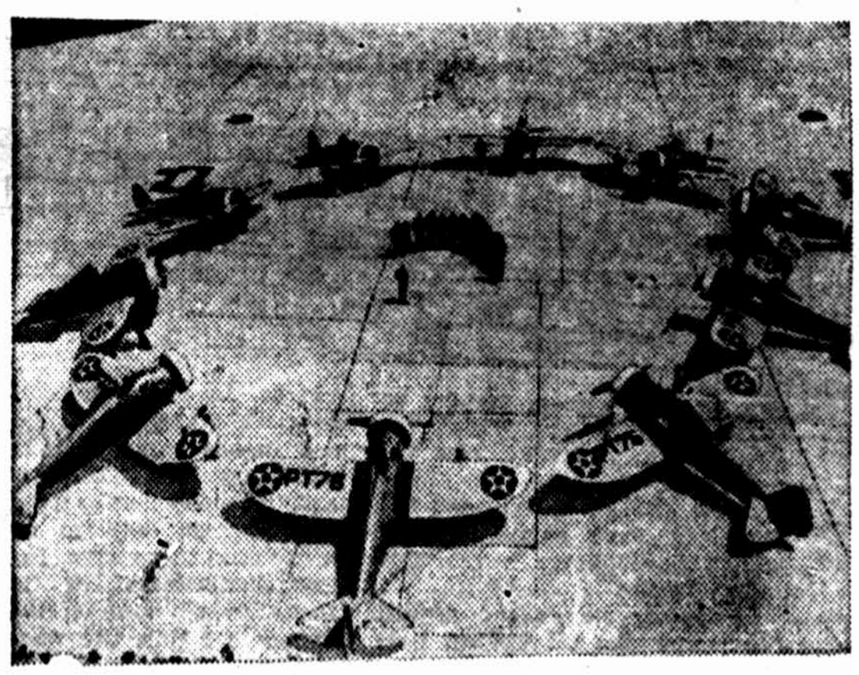
How many girls are holding up the hat? Do not try to count them, as there are a number of them hidden behind the hat. Try using a little algebra to obtain the correct figure.

When Did the Fight Take Place?

HERE is a striking view of ten of the monoplanes of the 55th Pursuit Squadron at Floyd Bennett Field, prior to their taking off for the air maneuvers on the northeastern coast some time ago. These aerial war games not only provide a magnificent spectacle for the man in the street, but they suggest some interesting mathematical problems as well. Take the following, for example:

A squadron of bombers head down the coast to attack one of the seaports. Heavy fog and a complete blackout of the city foil the bombing raid. To add to the discomfort of the invaders, a radio flash warns them that the 55th Pursuit Squadron has left the landing field. The bombers delay no longer but streak back for their base. The heavy bombers can do no better than 80 miles per hour, while the swift pursuit planes make 120 miles per hour.

Just before daybreak, the anti-aircraft guns at Centervale open fire at the bombers. Two hours later, the people of Stone City are cheered by the sight of the pursuit planes. Stone City is 130 miles due north of Centervale. The pursuit planes are thus traveling the same route as the bombers, and soon the latter are overtaken and destroyed. How many miles away from Stone City did the thrilling battle take place?



Army Fighting Machines Shown Grouped During Recent Maneuvers.

(For Solution See Page 55)

CAN YOU READ THIS?

OBSERVE the print in the balloons below. You are going to see a lot of this sort of stuff in the future, if they pass the new law reforming the alphabet.

"I was just looking for my collar stud under the dressing table."

Scientists have agreed for a long time that there are too many letters in the alphabet, and now they are going to do something about it. They have cut the alphabet down to the twelve letters shown in the drawing. These twelve were chosen because of a certain similarity of form, which makes for beauty and harmony throughout the printed page.

The exclusion of over half the letters in the alphabet necessitates the revision of the spelling of many common words. This difficulty has been overcome by the introduction of words from other languages. The word "si," for instance, is readily recognized as Spanish for "yes," while Greek students know that "hys" means "pig" in that language. "Spunoy," naturally, is Sanskrit for "taxicab," and "uo" is a Bengalese dialect form of "pineapple-sundae."

The puzzlist should have no trouble in identifying the other words.

(For Solution See Page 55).

NEW MILK PRESERVATIVE

Claims To Keep Liquid Fresh For 3 Months Without Ice

Milk said to keep sterilised and fresh at room temperatures without spoiling for as long as three and four months has been developed in the laboratories of the E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co. of Wilmington, Del. This is the claim in a patent (No. 2,125,398) granted to Joseph S. Reichart and Robert W. McAllister of Niagara Falls, duPont research chemists, says the "New York Times' correspondent at Washington.

The new method of sterilizing and preserving whole milk eliminates the need of high temperatures in pasteurization to kill bacteria. It kills any bacteria that may be "missed" by pasteurization.

According to the patent, the process involves adding a small amount of hydrogen peroxide and potassium iodide to the milk. The milk then is heated from fifteen minutes to an hour at a temperature of about 131 degrees Fahrenheit. As little as one hundredth per cent. of hydrogen peroxide and one thousandth per cent. of potassium iodide are used.

There is no change in the taste of the milk, the inventors say, and after the treatment no trace of hydrogen peroxide can be found in the milk.

The potassium iodide permits the use of smaller quantities of hydrogen peroxide. At the same time it supplies iodine to the milk. The iodized milk thus becomes a valuable source of iodine for persons suffering from an iodine deficiency, it is said.

The instalment collector wasn't very satisfied with the small boy's reply.

"Look here, my lad," he said, "you come to the door and tell me your father's out. How is it, then, that his hat is on the hall-stand there?"

"Ah," the boy said, "that's because e can't stand in the wardrobe with 'is 'at on!"

PITY the poor census-taker—few people realize with what he has to contend. The census man had just tinkled the doorbell of the Saylestax home when out popped Mrs. Saylestax.

"Hello! You're the census man, aren't you? Well, there are seven people in this house not counting the dog. There is one grandfather, two fathers, two mothers, five children, three grandchildren, one brother, two sisters, two sons, three daughters, two married men, two married women, one father-in-law, one mother-in-law, one son-in-law, one daughter-in-law and one grandmother. By the way, speaking of daughters-in-law, how old did that Mrs. Codliver next door say her mother-in-law was?"

Here, the enthusiastic lady relieved the census-taker of his heavy book and began running through the pages. It was only by brute force that the census-taker finally wrested the volume from the impulsive lady's grasp and fled down the street with it. In his study, that evening, he tried to straighten out the record of the Saylestax family. How are the seven people related?

(For Solution See Page 55)

WHY THE NAZI HATES THE JEW

(Continued From Page 9)

the German nation was suffering pangs of hunger. The Jew has been always in a vicious circle, but generally on top of the wheel of fortune. He was excluded in Europe from ownership of land and he appropriated trading and banking. He was excluded from the army and civil service and he rose in the professions; he was excluded and persecuted by the Church, but he influenced the Fine Arts. The Jew was deprived of all power, but wielded tremendous influence. It was a crafty, determined and insidious rise to influence.

Will There Be A Reaction?

But to this negative side of nationalism there is a positive and more pleasing aspect deserving notice. I believe this reaction will subside, the Jew will be allowed to live and do business without molestation, that social ostracism will be greatly toned down by the individual's sense of justice and humanity. But the German population policy, of which the Jewish purge was a minor, though more showy, part, will continue and receive widespread recognition. The war killed 20,00,000 men, the flower of the nation. The peace and blockade killed about 10,00,000 innocent children. The reparations and political disorder with consequent unemployment led to a great fall in the marriage rate and a shortage of about 30,00,000 births in 14 years. Germany was stricken with the modern "White Man's Disease"—by progressive sterility. This deficiency was specially observed in the soundest elements of the population. The average number of children in families of habitual criminals per family was 4.4; in families which were normal the figure was 2.2; and among the 'upper' classes only 1.9 for each family. Here was decrease in birth-rate, deterioration in quality and terrible waste of public money on the relief of poor families and helpless children. Then came Hitler: "I measure the success of our work not by our road-building. I do not measure it by our new factories, the new bridges that we build, nor by the military divisions which we equip; but the supreme factor to be taken into account in judging the success of our work is the German child, the German Youth. If these grow and develop, then I know that the German people will not decline and that our work will not have been in vain." This is great and good, though he is leading by having no child of his own. The Germans think he is too sacred to dedicate or divide his love by having a wife. He makes it up by playing with Goebbels' little daughter and being kind to German children.

Promotion Of Marriages

His population policy has been a great success and bears imitation in other countries. There are "promotion of marriage loans" upto 1,000 R. Marks, without interest, for buying household goods. A quarter of the loan is cancelled with the birth of each child. There are family allowances of 10 R. Marks per month for the fifth child and every other child under 16 years. This grant is tax-free. The family with children, the more the merrier, is first and foremost. The doctors' families are found to be worst sinners and so the law says for the third child and each further child a doctor's family shall receive a monthly allowance of 50 R. Marks until the child is 21 years old. In the Civil Service the highest rate of salary in their respective grades is payable to persons "as soon as they marry." All the allowances are payable after satisfactory medical examination of the parties before marriage. The law has succeeded and the number of marriages rose in 1932 from 5,00,000 to 7,40,000 in 1934. The birth-rate rose to 10,00,000 in 1933 and yet there is a deficiency of 5,00,000 to be made up if the present strength of the population is to be merely maintained. The rise in birth-rate is the most significant sign of the new faith in life that has been awakened and that has driven away the former fear of facing the battle of life.

So far the quantitative measure to maintain the existence of the nation. But, now comes the qualitative measure taken in the light of hereditary biology. For maintaining the health of the nation the law forbids marriage when one of the parties (1) is suffering from a contagious disease, (2) is legally incapable of managing his or her affairs, (3) is suffering from a condition of mental disorder, (4) is suffering from one or other of the hereditary diseases. Marriage in Germany is not "a private affair," but a duty to the nation and the race. Law also provides for the voluntary or compulsory sterilisation, by an order of the court, of the mentally deficient and physically diseased, where the ailment is hereditable. Here is biological house-cleaning to prevent "a Government of the unfit, for the unfit, and by the unfit." "It must be the duty of the State to consider the race as the basis of the community's existence..... It must proclaim the truth that the child is the most valuable possession a nation can have. It must make sure that only those who are healthy shall beget children and that there is only one infamy: namely for parents who are ill or defective to bear children....It must be branded as reprehensible to refrain from giving healthy children to the nation....To achieve this and the State will have to avail itself of modern advances in medical science...." So, the cost of maintaining useless, harmful and hopeless people has been saved. About 1,500 million marks have been saved on mental asylums alone. The maleficient system of social "care" has been stopped and a process of conscious selection put in force in place of the former survival of the fittest where nature weeded out the unfit. The work of encouraging voluntary sterilisation is being strengthened by an appeal to the moral instincts of the individual.

The Jewish problem must be viewed in the true perspective of the German population policy. The drive against the deterioration of the population is even more relentless and more comprehensive against the German part of it. A Law prohibiting certain marriages, insisting on medical certificate prior to marriage and enforcing compulsory sterilisation, is as ruthless as the race law against the Jews. I believe the vigour of the latter will weaken as that of the former will increase. And the Germany will be misunderstood less.

The bus conductor waited patiently while the old lady read laboriously through the destination board.

"Is this a Barking bus?" she asked at last.

"No, ma'am," answered the conductor, with a dive at the bell. "This one purrs!"

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Seven-in-One Sticker

By MILTON GOLDSMITH

"QUIET," whispered Connover, the master detective, to his assistant, Bob Crully; "I think we are at the place. This looks like the shanty indicated in the report—a stone building, surrounded by poison ivy, ten miles from nowhere. Won't the gang be surprised when they find us here?"

"They might, and then, again, they might not," said Bob. "What time is it, anyhow?"

"Well, I dunno exactly. My old chronometer is peculiar. The hour hand and the minute hand are exactly together every 65 minutes. I'm inclined to think that it's too fast."

"You're wrong! It's too slow," suggested Bob.

"Well, anyhow," said Connover, "what day is it? I'm all mixed up. It's Monday, I'm thinking."

"Wrong again," remarked Bob. "It's Tuesday. When the day after tomorrow is yesterday, today will be as far from Sunday as today was from Sunday when the day before yesterday was tomorrow."

"Sure, that's plain enough! Hush! I hear a motorcycle," whispered Connover. "Let's hide in the bushes."

A motorcycle dashed around the corner and off jumped Pete Brown and Spike Jones, two desperate gangsters. They approached the house and knocked. When that brought no results, Pete shouted.

"Confound that fellow, Reddy Gullet. I told him to be here at six, and it's that to the minute," he said. "We left our hangout at one; if we had gone 20 miles an hour, we'd have got here two hours too early, and if we had slowed down to 10 miles an hour, we'd have got here an hour too late."

"Ha," cried Pete. "What's that lettering on the wall? It's a message from Reddy. Let's see!"

The brick foundation wall was marked as shown in the drawing above.

"Sure enough, Reddy has been here and left. He'll be back in an hour. Shall we wait?"

"No," said Spike. "Let's go and get something to eat and come back."

They mounted their wheel and sped away. The detectives emerged and read the message. "Fine!" said Connover. "It's easy to read. You've got to start at the right letter and move to one brick at a time till you've got them all covered."

The detectives pried open a window at the back of the house. Inside they found a printing press and a large iron safe. The safe had a combination lock with letters instead of numbers.

"Look," said Connover; "you have got to turn the dial till you spell a word and the thing opens. But the letters are all consonants, and not a vowel among them."

"Then how the dickens can you spell a word with only Z. P. W. X. Y. Q.?"

"Easy," said Connover. "Watch me do the trick."

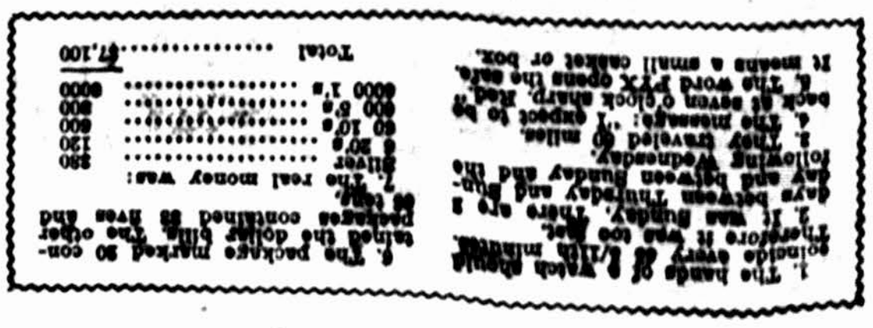
The safe stood open. Inside were several packages of counterfeit notes, each with a band around it, and the numbers of notes marked on the band. They were as follows: 15, 16, 18, 19, 20 and 31. In some packages were fives; in others, ten-dollar bills, and in one package there were one-dollar bills. There were exactly as many tens as fives. From that it was easy to see how many ones there were. In the inner compartment of the safe there was considerable real money. Of this, $80 was in silver, and there were just 6666 bills. There were ten times as many $10 bills as $20's; ten times as many $5's as $10's and ten times as many ones as fives.

Presently there was a commotion outside—the door opened and three surprised counterfeiters faced two guns.

"Hands up!" shouted Connover, and three pairs of hands were soon handcuffed.

The reader is asked to solve these problems:

1. Was the watch too fast or too slow?
2. What day was it?
3. How far did the two crooks travel?
4. What was the message on the wall?
5. What word opened the safe?
6. Which packages contained the one, five and ten-dollar bills?
7. How much real money was there and what denominations?


1. The bands of 5 were blue.
2. It was Sunday. There are 3 days between Thursday and Sunday and between Sunday and the following Wednesday.
3. They traveled 60 miles.
4. The message: "I suppose to be back at seven o'clock sharp. Red."
5. The word PIX opens the safe. It means a small casket or box.
6. The package marked 30 contained the dollar bills. The other packages contained 5s fives and 10s tens.
7. The real money was:
Silver $80
20's 120
10's 600
5's 800
1's 6000
Total $7,100

(For Solution See Page 55)

DRAMATIZING COSTUME

WHAT MUSEUMS CAN ACCOMPLISH IN THE WAY OF GIVING US THE TRUE 'FEEL' OF A PERIOD

The Museum of Costume Art (New York) hopes ultimately to establish a complete record of clothes, in the flesh, as it were; to make a collection of costumes of every nation in every period. The costumes will not only be put on exhibition but actually into the hands of those who wish to study cut, texture, textiles and even history in the most intimate way, writes Ruth Green Harris in "The New York Times." It is said that the museum will be invaluable to designers and dress-makers and to those who wish to repeat with complete accuracy a period for the stage, for the movies, for the pageant or for the costume ball.

The material, of course, will likewise be at the disposal of the creative artist. A painter faced with the problem of a historic mural or a sculptor searching for the flare of a patriot's cloak may find his document here. Here also he can fall into Alma Tadema error. Alma Tadema, the late nineteenth-century English painter of classic scenes, was never caught making the minutest mistake in the fold of a classic robe. That became the sum and substance of his achievement. He was always dead right. Dead as a doornail.

The painter and sculptor, in order to re-create a period with vitality, must carry their study beyond mere externals. Artists doing creative work for movies and dressmaking and pageants and the theatre might, for instance, profit not a little by knowing, along with the hang of a cape, something of the conditions under which this cape was made and worn. How seldom does a historic motion picture, no matter how painstaking its historic ornament, reach beyond Hollywood!

A Paris Exhibition

The Museum of Costume Art recently held a small exhibition at the Maison Francaise. And a very pretty exhibition it was, too—though I think with just a little more effort and at no greater cost it could have stressed the relation between clothes and people; stressed it, not for the scholar and artist, perhaps, but for the sake of you and me.

The Galliera in Paris does this sort of thing brilliantly. It will take as a nucleus ten years in the history of costume, and you leave the museum with something of the "feel" of the period in the palm of your hand. This sense of the past not only gives you the living past but builds a logical bridge to the modern architecture on the Avenue de Tokio, just behind the Galliera; to the railroad station a little farther up, across the river; even to the man selling the latest unemployment news.

At the Maison Francaise there were modern clothes, so-called native dress and the costumes worn between 1830 and 1840. It would seem that the difference between native dress and Rue de la Paix dress is the difference between style and stylishness, between enduring beauty and ephemeral chic.

Nothing can be further from art for art's sake than dress that has developed out of the need of a people; and yet it can be so handsome in itself—designed with so fine an instinct for decoration and texture that it can be enjoyed for its own good sake. The unreasonable garments of cities need a kind of historic prop to keep them from seeming outmoded or "quaint" (that most patronising of all adjectives).

The decade mentioned a moment ago—that between 1830 and 1840—might to advantage be studied from the point of view of its human drama. Who were some of the protagonists—in London, in Paris, in Boston and elsewhere?

It was just about this time that the Carlyles moved to Cheyne Row and "Sartor Resartus," the philosophy of clothes, was being received with "unqualified dissatisfaction." Louis Philippe was banning Victor Hugo's "Le Roi s'amuse." Photography was invented. The American artist Morse had stopped painting and was occupying himself with telegraphy. There were Goethe and Stendhal and Emerson and George Eliot. Abraham Lincoln was discussing lynch law, and the silk weavers were on strike in Lyons. It would be interesting to know how the "great strike" affected the silk business and, inevitably, clothes.

Delacroix, in Algiers, set down the following note: "The gelabia, the costume of the common people, of merchants, of children. I remember the gelabia, exactly the costume of antiquity, in a little figure at the Louvre." An artist knows how to make this transition. The rest of us need help—and it is that sort of help a costume museum may offer.

The decade in question would have been just too early for the English public to see Rebecca Sharp (she was Mrs. Rawdon Crawley then) at the ball on the night before Waterloo. What that woman didn't know about clothes, dressing up to the green in her eyes and the fairness of her skin! And the decade would be much too late for Jane Austen to be writing thus to her sister Cassandra—although dates are of little significance when women are reminded that troubles don't change:

"We were rather crowded yesterday, though it does not become me to say so as I and my boa were of the party. * * I took the liberty a few days ago of asking your Black velvet Bonnet to lend me its crawl, which it very readily did, and by which I have been enabled to give considerable improvement of dignity to my cap, which was too "nidgetty" to please me. * * I have made myself two or three caps to wear of evenings since I came home, and they save me a world of torment as to hair-dressing which at present gives me no trouble beyond washing and brushing. For my long hair is always plaited out of sight, and my short hair curles well enough to want no papering. I have had it cut lately by Mr. Butler."

Nothing changes, not even a dressmaker's blurb. On Fifty-seventh Street, in 1938, they say: "A robe intime, inspired by a Koryak coat of fur mosaic. The designer has adapted the structural pattern of the primitive original and rendered her interpretation in orchid and chartreuse chiffon with malines lace. The function and life of the original document has been perfectly transposed by a reversal of material and functional purpose."

In 1830, in England, the language would have been borrowed from France instead of functionalism; for inspiration, the earlier designer would have gone to Van Dyck and Malta instead of to Koryak, and would have resorted to italics in stead of earnestness *"Tuckers a l'enfant* are much adopted, but long ones either ornamented with *boutillons* or *creves* of a transparent material are also worn—Maltese collars or collars *a la Chevaliere*, either pointed *a la Van Dyck* or"——. And so on and so on, till the decade had run its course.

IS THERE VEGETATION ON THE MOON?

New Support For Professor Pickering's Theories

The moon is our nearest neighbour, the satellite of our planet; it is, indeed, in the picturesque phrase of the famous French astronomer Flammarion, "our detached continent." It is somewhat remarkable therefore, that a body so near to us, only 238,000 miles away, should have been comparatively neglected in recent years. Yet this is the case. It is significant that in a recent history of astronomical progess by a competent writer the moon does not get a chapter to itself. The reason is that in recent years comparatively little work has been done on the moon.

Neglect of the moon dates from the middle of last century. In 1834 the famous German astronomer Madler, in collaboration with his wealthy pupil Beer, put the finishing touches to the astronomical classic "Der Mond," along with which was published the most detailed chart of the surface of our satellite which upto that time had been constructed, and which included the positions of nearly a thousand formations—mountains, craters, walled plains, &c. Some pieces of exhaustive and detailed research act as an incentive to further work on the part of other investigations, but it was not so with this work of Beer and Madler. Their view of the moon as changeless, airless, lifeless, supported as it was by their painstaking study of every part of its visible surface, left the impression that further investigation was unnecessary and superfluous. The general feeling was that all was now known regarding the moon that was worth knowing, and that in any case a dead and unchanging world was scarcely worth studying.

Pickering's Observations

During the remainder of the nineteenth century only a few astronomers studied the moon at all, chief among them Schmidt, another German astronomer, and Elger, an English amateur. These astronomers reached the conclusion that probably Beer and Madler had overstated the case for the moon's absolute decrepitude, and they brought forward evidence of minute changes which could not be explained by variations of tint due to the sun's altitude at the time of observation. Their views, however, did not make much impression on their contemporaries, and the moon continued to be neglected.

At the beginning of the century the American astronomer Professor W. H. Pickering (who died only a few months ago) began his long-continued series of observations, both visual and photographic, on selected areas of the lunar surface. He reached the conclusion that the moon was not so "dead" as it had been assumed to be. He believed that he had evidence of the existence of a very thin atmosphere, with a density of one ten-thousandth part of the density of our own. He also reached the conclusion that volcanic activity persisted on a small scale, and that hoar-frost was extensively deposited. He likewise believed that he had proof of the existence of a rudimentary form of vegetation, in the low-lying regions, deep valleys, and crater-bottoms, confirming some earlier conclusions of Flammarion.

Pickering was a first-rate observer, but he found few astronomers ready to accept his conclusions. Admittedly the lunar surface is difficult to study, and most astronomers continued to believe that the minute changes which he believed himself to have recorded were due to changes of colour and contour arising from the angle of illumination. In spite of almost universal scepticism, Pickering stoutly maintained, right up to the close of his observing career, that minute changes do take place in the moon. Impartial students too could not help noting that the astronomers who dismissed his conclusions as unworthy of discussion were generally those who had never studied the moon.

The interest in the moon which Pickering's work created died down year ago, but the subject has been reopened by an English amateur astronomer, Mr. Robert Barker, who has collected a considerable amount of data which tend to support Pickering's conclusions. In the case of the crater Aristarchus Mr. Barker has noted "five radical bands from the brilliant floor up the eastern wall, which become more marked under a higher sun. These bands develop into distinct brown streaks with fair regularity . . . The presence of lowly vegetation subject to fluctuating harvest would describe exactly the appearance of the bands, which can easily be seen in a small telescope." The floor of the large walled plain Plato, which darkens in tint as the sun rises higher in the lunar sky, has long presented a problem on the assumption that there is not a scrap of vegetation on the moon's surface, for rocks should become not darker but brighter under a rising sun. Mr. Barker has made an exhaustive study of Plato, and his observations are confirmed by other observers. The area, he says, "is exactly like quick-growing vegetation, which has 14 3/4 days in which to complete a cycle of germination, growth, and fructification"

Frost And Mist?

Mr. Barker states also that a certain mound "retains its appearance as a round white spot" when "the neighbouring hills have faded into insignificance under a rising sun." Unless an explanation can be found in some peculiarity of substance in the nature of the mound Pickering's view that such white spots represent depsoits of hoar-frost seems, on the whole, to be plausible. In the region of the crater Copernicus Mr. Barker records that on one occasion he noticed that the terminator—the sunrise line—was misty and hard to define. "The night was clear, without any trace of cloud: I suspected and cleaned my eyepiece and prism, but the indefiniteness over this section of the terminator prevailed." Twenty-two years ago the Italian astronomer Signor Maggini observed a similar mistiness over the floor of Plato.—"Manchester guardian"

CHILDREN'S OWN CORNER

(Continued From Page 45)

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Birthday Registration,
"BOMBAY CHRONICLE."
Children's Own Corner.

NAME (Master or Miss)....

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ADDRESS.....

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AGE LAST BIRTHDAY....

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DATE OF BIRTHDAY.....

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pakka bandobast has been made.

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Vile Parle —Ishwardas Park
Santa Cruz—A. P. High School
Khar—"Gulistan", 7th Road
Bandra—New Patkar Blocks

As, however, this is not sure you must first make certain from the Centre Leaders about the final arrangement and act accordingly

CENTRE LEADERS

The following are the Centre Leaders, whom the subscriptions are to be given to and receipts taken from. Persons residing in their areas have to make all enquiries from and all arrangements with them.

I Fort: 1 Shri Ranjeet Bhai Mehta, Bai Kabibai High School, Senoy Mangesh Street, Bori Bunder.

II Grant Road: 2 Shri, S. U. Shukla, Principal, Fellowship School, Tinker Villa, Gowalia Tank.

3. Shri K. Menon, New Era School, Hughes Road.

Shri. A. S. Sthalekar, Children's Academy, Gamdevi Road.

III: Dadar: 5. Shri Taraben Modak, Shishu Vihar, Hindu Colony.

6. Shri S. N. Namle, Nutan Shikshan Toy Mart, Tulsi Pipe Road, opp. B. B. & C. I. Rly Station.

IV. Matunga: 7. Shri Kalidas Mehta, King's Circle.

8. Shri Tribhovandas Trivedi, Premier School.

V Bandra: 9. Shri. Ratan Behn Mehta New Patkar Blocks, Turner Road.

VI Khar: 10. Shri Dhanu Behn Upadhyaya, Linking Road, Bal Mandir.

11. Shri. Jaya Shankar Jani, Sharda Mandir, Linking Road.

VII Santa Cruz: 12. Shri Yogendra Mehta, Anandilal Podar High School.

13. Shri. Raghubhai Shastri, Near Post Office.

14. Shri. Babubhai Shilpi, Bal Mandir, Saraswati Road

VIII Vile Parle: 14. Shri Indradev Vasavada, Gokalibai School.

15. Shri. Nagindas Mehta, Pupils' Own School.

16. Shri Jayantilal Shah, Nutan Shikshan Bal Mandir.

IX Andheri: 17. Shri Manishankar G. Vaidya.

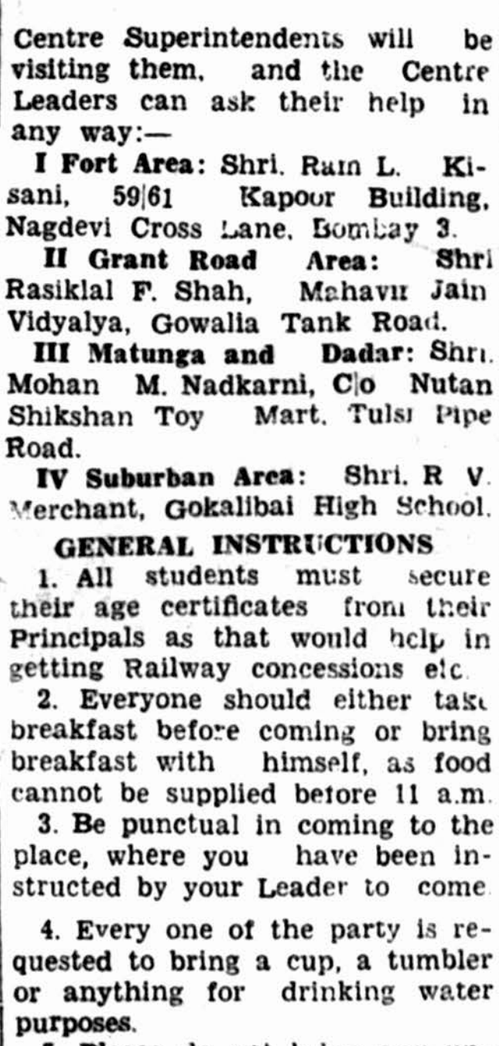
X Kandvillee: 18 Shri Urmila Behn Shah, Kandivlee Karyalaya.

XI Borivli: 19 Shri Narsi Bhai Paurana, Near Post Office.

XII General: 20. Shri S. P. Desai, "Gulistan", 7th Road.

CENTRE SUPERINTENDENTS

To facilitate the work of Centre Leaders the following Centre Superintendents will be visiting them, and the Centre Leaders can ask their help in any way:—



"It is a strange world."
(Photo by B. F. Ferreira).

I Fort Area: Shri. Ram L. Kisani, 59|61 Kapoor Building, Nagdevi Cross Lane, Bombay 3.

II Grant Road Area: Shri Rasiklal F. Shah, Mahavir Jain Vidyalya, Gowalia Tank Road.

III Matunga and Dadar: Shri. Mohan M. Nadkarni, C|o Nutan Shikshan Toy Mart, Tulsi Pipe Road.

IV Suburban Area: Shri. R V. Merchant, Gokalibai High School.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

1. All students must secure their age certificates from their Principals as that would help in getting Railway concessions etc.

2. Everyone should either take breakfast before coming or bring breakfast with himself, as food cannot be supplied before 11 a.m.

3. Be punctual in coming to the place, where you have been instructed by your Leader to come.

4. Every one of the party is requested to bring a cup, a tumbler or anything for drinking water purposes.

5. Please do not bring any unnecessary things with yourselves as that envolves a great difficulty.

6. Wherever you are, keep in company with your party, and under no circumstances, leave them.

7. Do not break the discipline—carry out the instructions implicitly—and obey your Leader promptly.

8. Please try your best to come in Swadeshi clothes, preferably Khaddar.

TO CENTRE LEADERS

We thank you very much for your co-operation in the children's work and for having taken upon yourselves the responsibility of being Leaders of various Centres for Excursion to Elephanta Caves, to be held on Sunday, 2nd October 1938.

In order to facilitate your work we are pleased to bring to your notice the following facts, besides the general information given above.

1. Please collect (a) names, (b) addresses, and (c) fees of those intending to join the excursion,

Just see!
(Photo by J. Mukherji).

before Wednesday, 28th September and kindly hand them over on Thursday 29th September or latest on Friday, 30th September 1938, to the Secretary, Shri. S. P. Desai, at Radha Nivas, 13th Road, Khar in the morning before 9 or at night after 9. If it is so convenient to you, you could handover this information and fees to him between 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. at the Bombay Tutorial College, Dhobi Talao. If you cannot come personally, please send these through the Centre Superintendents, who will come to you for this purpose.

2. If you decide to travel by train, please arrange to get Age Certificates, of all students, and then get concession tickets from the Railway offices. For a party of a number of children, a Leader is also allowed concession: Please note this. You should get these concessions on Friday, 30th September or Saturday 1st October at the proper office hours.

3. Perhaps Bus arrangement will be convenient to you. In that case, make a pakka bundobast

Dear Dada,

Please send me full particulars and enrolment forms of the A.-I. Children's Association for the postage of which I enclose herewith nine pies stamps.

My age is.....years.

Name (Master or Miss)..

.....

Full Address.....

.....

.....

Please write in block letters and post it to:—
DADA—"Gulistan,"
Khar—BOMBAY

Bro. Nandkishore Didwania
(Birthday: 25th September).

and inform your parties accordingly. At certain places, you will be going by tram cars: Here also the B.E.S.T. Co. can help you.

4. Under all conditions, as you know, this conveyance fare has to be borne by parties extra: you should, therefore, collect the necessary amount for that purpose also in advance.

5. All parties must be brought to the Ferry Wharf Bhau Cha Dhaka, Alexandra Docks before 8 a.m. you should know please that every Centre is responsible for its own arrangements for arriving at the place in time.

6. Also, please, you have to make necessary arrangements for the return of children. Fares for this purpose may be collected and information given to the parents, after consulting the Railway Time Table, about the time of their return to their homes. We will be back at the Ferry Wharf, by 5-30 p.m. or 6 p.m., latest.

7. If your party, or individual members of it, can contribute items for our Programme, please let us know in advance. The item may pertain to one of the following: Dramatic Performances Dances, Songs, Garbas, Ras, Recitations, Stories, etc. etc.

8. All parties have to bring musical instruments, etc. required for their concert programmes.

9. You may bring also any indoor games to play.

10. All parties should bring a small carpet for themselves.

11. Kindly do not bring any sick children with yourselves.

12. Please issue necessary instructions to the party for maintaining order throughout the Excursion.

13. If convenient, kindly bring a national flag.

14. If there is anything new that you want to do, please first consult the Secretary, for which we shall be so much obliged.

PROGRAMME

Our programme has been fixed as follows, provisionally.—

1. 8 A.M. Arrival at the Ferry Wharf, Alexandra Docks.
2. 9 A.M. Leave for the Elephanta Caves by Boat.
3. 10 A.M. Arrival at the Elephanta Caves.
4. 11 A.M. Meals and then rest.
5. 1 Noon. Our Concert Programme and a talk on the Elephanta Caves, Mahatma Gandhi, Dr. Annie Beasant and Balkanji-Bari.
6. 3 Noon: Ramble round the Caves.
7. 4 Noon. Tea and getting ready.
8. Then we leave by the Boat and return to the Ferry Wharf, Alexandra Docks by 5-30 or 6 p.m.
9. VANDE MATARAM Song.
10. Dispersing of the parties.

LATEST INFORMATION
For the Suburban Parties

(a) Pakka bandobast of motor lorries to carry the parties straight to the docks has been made

(b) For this purpose, conveyance charges of 6 annas each for school boys and girls and 8 annas each for others has been fixed.

(c) These fees also should be collected along with the subscription charges and handed over to the Secretary by the night of Friday, 30th September, latest.

(d) Parties will get lorries at the

(Continued On Page 52)

Breaking through the Impossible

INDIA'S INDIGENOUS GAMES

which the game derives its name. Before starting the player holds in his hand a stone slab somewhat like a striker in Carrom. He first throws it on to court No. 1 (see illustration No. 1) and hops there on one foot, picks up the slab with his hand and returns hopping on one foot to the starting place. While throwing the slab or hopping he has to take particular care that he does not touch any of the border lines; for if he does so, he loses his chance and the next player steps in. So he generally tries to leap. He is allowed to place only one step on each of the courts while jumping over. He has to complete the procedure for all courts—first throwing the slab and then returning on one foot, except when he reaches court No. 4 which is blocked. When attempting courts, 5, 6, 7 or 8 he is required to skip over court No. 4. For instance, the player has done up to court 7, and only court No. 8 remains. He has to throw his slab on No. 8 and then come hopping back over courts Nos. 1 to 7 without entering court No. 4. If a player is unsuccessful in one chance to hop over the whole court he has to start over again from the very beginning, of course, waiting for his turn to come.

"Trapping The Tiger"

A typical indoor game of India is 'Bag Bandi' (7 "Men" Try to Trap the "Tiger"). It has points of similarity with 'Ludo' and 'Snakes and Ladders' variety of Western games, but whereas in the latter the element of chance plays a more decisive part than actual skill, the Indian game has a more scientific design It is a game for two persons only. One plays with the 'tiger' and the other with the 7 'men.' As indicated in the drawing (No. 2) of the court composed of two triangles, on which the game is played, the 7 'men' are placed on the 7 crossings of lines whereas the 'tiger' waits at position B. The 'tiger' or the 'men' can move from one crossing to another on a straight line in any direction. The endeavour of the 7 'men' is to put the 'tiger' entirely out of commission, which if successful means that the 'men' win the game. The 'tiger' can go over any 'man' placed anywhere, provided the third crossing on the same straight line remains unoccupied by 'men'. For instance, you push your No. 7 'man' to position 'D', while the 'tiger' has moved from B to A, the result being that position No. 7 remains unoccupied. In such a case the 'tiger' is entitled to jump over the 'man' occupying position

(Continued From Page 4)

D and settle down at position No. 7. It means that the No. 7 'man' is dead and can take no more part in the game. The tiger can kill 2 or 3 'men' in a single jump; as for example, it can jump from A to No. 7 in the circumstances already described; then No. 7 to No. 3 on the same line returning left-wise from No. 3 to No. 1 provided the positions 7, 3 and 1 are vacant. Both the players can move their discs over the two triangles. If the man playing the 'tiger' succeeds in disposing of the majority of the 'men', he wins the game.

Another indoor game which is popular amongst boys is 'Mangal Kot' which is played with 16 discs on a court as shown in the drawing. This also is played by two persons. Before starting off each keeps his 8 discs on each of the positions C and D and his opponent does likewise on positions A and B. One is allowed to more one disc in any direction but only once, to the next position indicated by the crossing of the lines. The principle is somewhat like that of Draughts. Each tries to spread out his discs in all possible directions with a view to "killing" as many of the opponent's discs. As in the game of "Trapping the Tiger," one is allowed to make a clean sweep of the opponent's discs provided the opportunity presents itself, and whoever 'kills' the majority of his opponent's discs wins. A clever way of winning the game is by trying to arrange one's discs in a phalanx and moving them slowly forward so that ultimately there is no opportunity for the opponent to move his discs in any direction without sacrificing his 'men.'

There are dozens of such indoor games meant for two persons, to be played by discs or 'men' on courts drawn in various sizes and shapes.

A particularly skilful game is 'Baro Pat' which is played with 12 discs allotted to each player. Success in this game depends on how skilfully one can arrange 3 discs in a straight line. First you place one disc on any of the 24 sections (see drawing) and then you allow your opponent to take his chance to place his discs in any such similar position. The idea is that no one player can at any time arrange any 3 of his 'men' in one line. The two sides go on playing alternately and the victory is achieved when you can so arrange your three 'men' that you can put out of play one 'man' at a time from your opponent's 12. He naturally has to play with one 'man' short and in this way you win or lose as you or your opponent can reduce the number of your or your opponent's men.'

A Popular Game

The most widely known indigenous game of India which is played outdoors is 'Hahd-du-du.' A big court, 25 feet long, is drawn on the playground, as shown in the illustration. There are 6 players on each side, who take their stand facing each other at the opposite ends of the rectangles. They toss to decide who should start first. A player of the side which wins the toss advances towards the central line and holding his breath dashes to the court occupied by the opposite party. If he succeeds in touching any player by his hands or feet while he is still holding his breath during the run, the player or players on the opponents' side so touched are declared 'dead.' Any of them can become alive again if any member of their side succeeds in a similar manner in killing a member of the other side. The most vital principle of this game is the player's ability to hold his breath when he dashes off the central line to his opponent's side till the time he returns successfully to his side. In doing so he generally makes a sound of 'Chu-u-u" as if he is deeply inhaling a draught of air. The inhaling and exhaling of breath during the whole period of the run is considered to be one unit. Of course, the opponents try to hold him till he can no longer hold his breath and is considered dead if he is unable to get back to the central line before the expiry of his breath. A clever player will duck and dive to evade all attempts at being caught and will try to dash back to the central line after 'killing' a couple or more of his opponents. The game is a rough-and-tumble one and is won by the side which can overcome in this manner all the members of the opposite side. The game can last very long because between two well-matched parties the 'dead' often come back to life.

Indigenous "Cricket"

India has had for many years an indigenous variant of modern cricket known as 'Guli Danda.' This game is played with a rod measuring 18in. and a block of wood measuring about 5in. The rod is the cricket bat and the block is the ball. The small block of wood which is hit by the rod is tapered at both ends. Any number of players can make up a side but they usually do not exceed 10 or 12. They dig a hole in the ground and place in the hole the block with one end in a slanting position so that it touches the ground surface. First one member of the batting side hits the block which rises and flies in any direction of the field where the fielding side take different strategic positions. If a fielder can catch the block before it falls to the ground the hitter is out. If the catch is missed the fielder has to throw the block aiming at the hole. If the block falls directly inside the hole the hitter is 'out'; but if it does not, the player measures the distance from the hole to the place where the block has been thrown and counts his points by the distance covered by the rod which is 18ft. A side wins or loses according to points scored in this manner.

The general characteristics of Indian games will be evident from the descriptions of the few well-known ones given above. There have been attempts, mostly of a sporadic nature, to popularize them more widely, but the Indian countryside is no longer what it used to be. These were games befitting an essentially pastoral environment and setting. It is doubtful whether the Indian youth of to-day will find the same enjoyment from them as their forbears who were content with the simpler and less sophisticated pleasures to be had from life lived in the rural parts.

AMRUTANJAN (Regd.)

CURES ALL ACHES AND PAINS

Sold everywhere

AMRUTANJAN DEPOT.

Bombay & Madras.

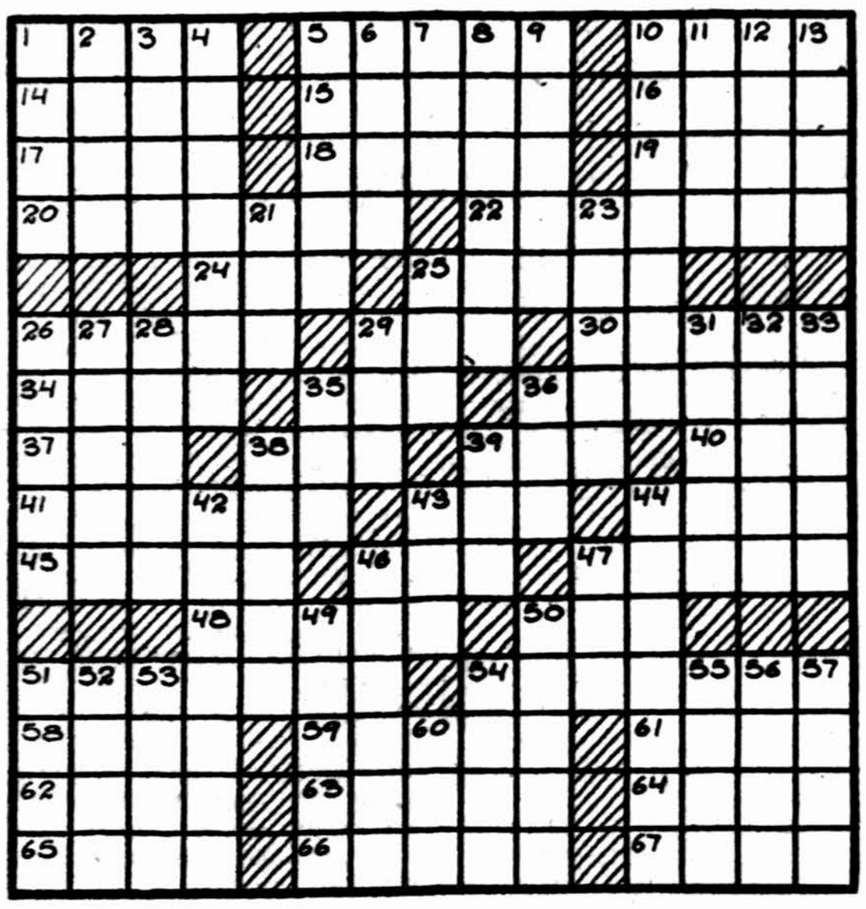
Sole Distributors:—Herbertsons, Ltd., Bombay & Calcutta.

Cross-Quiz Puzzle

With Questions to Answer

HORIZONTAL

1—Member of a European race.
5—What Italian navigator in English employ gave the name of Labrador's Land to what is now Greenland?
10—What was the first name of the novelist who wrote "Dracula"?
14—What was the ancient capital of Irish monarchs?



15—Tree.
16—Feminine name.
17—Eject.
18—Burdened.
19—In Arthurian legend, who was the patient wife of Geraint?
20—In what city is the University of Wisconsin?
22—Roll of rich, minced meat.
24—Tin receptacle.
25—Who was the active head of the Boston Tea Party?
26—What province of the Union of South Africa includes Zululand?
29—Past.
30—Weird.
34—Baking structure.
35—Prefix: before.
36—Military students.
37—Masculine name.
38—Old Dutch liquid measure.
39—Mongrel dog.
40—Monetary unit of Latvia.
41—Vigor.
43—What great American poet was dismissed from West Point?
44—Mark for omission.
45—Language of the Romans.
46—Head covering.
47—Sylvan deity.
48—What is the second planet in order of distance from the sun?
50—Possessive pronoun.
51—Sunshade.
54—Uttered peevish expressions.
58—Exterior seed covering.
59—Convex molding.
61—Who was the Babylonian god of war?
62—Lineage.
63—European finch.
64—Approach.
65—Asleep.

WINE CASKS

THREE persons, the usual A, B and C, share twenty-one wine casks of equal capacity. Seven of these are full, seven are half-full, and seven are empty. How can these casks be divided so that each person has an equal number of casks and an equal amount of wine, without transferring the wine from cask to cask?

66—Who was the muse of amatory poetry?
67—Exploit.

VERTICAL

1—Stalk.
2—Monk of Tibet.
3—Dry.
4—What palace is the residence of popes?
5—What is the northern terminus of the Panama Canal?
6—Masculine name.
7—Price offered.
8—Overtax.
8—Headband.
10—Consecrated.
11—In what city is the University of Nevada?
12—Source of indigo.
13—Manufactured.
21—Salt.
23—Bedaub.
25—Grow old.
26—Who was the inventor of dynamite.
27—Genus of grasses.
28—Doctrine.
29—Supply with weapons.
31—Lease again.
32—What country owns Cyrenaica?
33—Chemical compound.
35—Compensate.
36—Long line of persons.
38—Feminine name.
39—Tube on which silk is wound.
42—Emulated.
43—Dance step.
44—Moving swiftly.
46—What city near Los Angeles is a center of the motion picture industry: ——— City?
47—Take to court.
49—Loop with a running knot.
50—Where is the University of Maine?
51—What is another name for Belem?
52—Street urchin.
53—Who wrote "Street Scene"?
54—Rove on the wing.
55—Woody plant.
56—Periods of time.
57—Short lance.
60—Anglo-Saxon money of account.

(For Solution See Page 55).

CHILDREN OWN CORNER

(Continued From Page 50)

places and times specified elsewhere. Kandivilee and Andheri Parties can join at Vile Parle. Mahim Parties may join at Bandra.

JUST A WORD

I am sorry I have not been able to give any stories, etc. this time. Children from outside Bombay have a reason to grudge over this. But every one will realize that information supplied in these pages for the forthcoming Excursion to Elephanta Caves is very important, and it was very necessary to give it in preference to the other usual matter.

However, you may be on the lookout for the next week's Corner, dated 2nd October 1938. Besides various other interesting material, it shall contain results of the last Prize Competition and a new Prize Competition for all, in which every one should take part.

Account and photographs of our Excursion will appear in the Corner of 16th October 1938: You may also watch that.

In the mean-while, those who, owing to unavoidable circumstances, are not able to join our Excursion physically, will be with us in spirit!

BIRTHDAY GREETINGS

I have pleasure to send greetings to the following sisters and brothers whose birthdays come during this week on 25th September to 1st October 1938:—

1. Sis Indu Bhave
2. Bro. Kamal Nain Singh
3. Bro. Hari Prabhakar Wagle
4. Bro K. Damodar Rao
5. Sis P. R. Sarswati
6. Bro. M. N. Thadhani
7. Bro Sujauldin Attari
8. Bro Balwant Igatpurikar
9. Sis Bhanumati Desai
10. Sis Aloo Lalkaka
11. Bro. Mino Engineer
12. Bro. Anant Pandit.

Greetings also to the following sisters and brothers whose names were received through the "Kaiser-i-Hind":—

1. Sis. Mehroo Vakil
2. Bro. Moses Benjamin
3. Bro. Radhey Shyam Tandon
4. Bro. Hassan Raza
5. Bro. Sorab Mehta
6. Sis Florie Joseph

CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION.

Children under 12 years can join as members, boys and girls between 12 and 16 years, can become Companions, and elders wishing to be helpful, can also be enrolled either as Associates or as Patrons.

No distinction of caste, colour creed or sex is observed for enrolment in Balkan-ji-Bari, the All-India Children's Association, and one has to pay a very nominal fee, which is to be given only once for ever.

If you like to have full particulars of the Association and the enrolment form, please send for them stating your age and full address and enclosing nine pies stamps only to cover the postage.

If you think we could be of any service to you, please let us know and we shall do our best to be helpful. We shall be glad also to receive matter from you for publication in this "Corner."

Kindly address all communications directly to:—

DADA—"Gulistan,"

Khar—BOMBAY.

All Good Wishes from
Your loving,
Dada

A TIGLON IN NEW YORK ZOO

Rare Offspring Of Lioness And Tiger

An anonymous donor has given the Central Park Zoo, New York, a tiglon. A tiglon is a hybrid of lion and tiger, and is very rare.

The animal was born four years ago to an African lioness that had mated with a Siberian tiger. It has the body of a lion, but the head resembles that of a tiger. In the Winter, when the pelt is thick, tiger stripes may be seen, says the "New York Times."

(For Solution See Page 55).

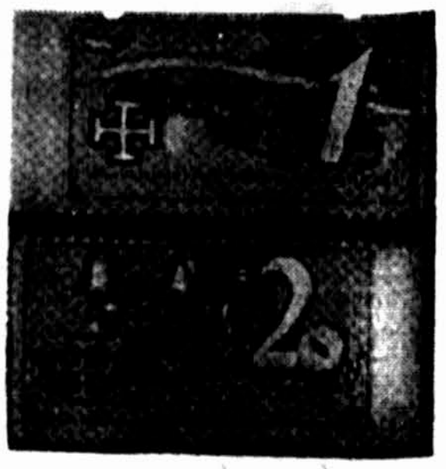
SERVE FATHERLAND OR QUIT

"Serve the Fatherland worthily—or get out!" runs the inscription one of the stamps which is reproduced here. It belongs to a remarkable set which has just reached England by a roundabout route from Austria.

Very few Austrians have ever seen these stamps, for no post office has ever offered them for sale. There are part of a series which Dr. Schuschnigg had designed early last March as an advance celebration of the success of his plebiscite.

The Anschluss came before they were issued. The German authorities are understood to have destroyed the plates from which they were printed and very few of the stamps seem to have survived.

There are five values, from 5 grosschen to 1 schilling. Each bears the Austrian cross and a



sentence from a pre Anschluss Schuschnigg speech. In the above reproduction the 1 schilling one which shows a map of Austria, and the 20 groschen, on which the inscription runs: "Our strength serves peace."

I GO WEST

(Continued from page 1)

do. On the day on which Randolph Churchill and Lord Stanley of Alderley lost the motion to expunge the minutes from the records of the society, a few undergraduates arrived in the debating hall wearing long black beards which they had bought at the local hairdresser's to add a little comic relief to the somewhat serious affair. We celebrated that night, and for some unknown reason I acquired one of these black beards for myself and found it most becoming. Nearing midnight I arrived at my digs and walked in complete with my beard to the great amusement of my landlady. A minute later the door bell rang and a plain clothes man was at the door inquiring about the bearded gentleman who had just walked in. I knew then I was well looked after.

Up The Union Ladder

Secretary, Treasurer, Librarian —slowly I went through them all, attempting no short cuts, for those who were immediately above me in the hierarchy were in a much stronger position than I was, and they also happened to be two of my personal friends with whom I spent the greater part of every term. When my turn was due, I would have finished my three years at Oxford, and I felt it a shame to leave without making an attempt at the Presidential chair, which I coveted so much. I wrote to my father and asked him whether he would let me stay up an extra term at the end of which I would know the results of the elections. It meant postponing my Civil Service effort, but he gave me the chance, for which I have always been very grateful.

Circumstances combined in my favour, and when I heard the news late at night when the votes were counted, I smiled vaguely and laughed, but I was too excited to realise what had really happened. I felt pleased with myself, with life with Oxford, for there were circumstances about my election that took it out of the scope of an individual success. It was as if I had crashed into the stronghold of a bigoted tradition, which had refused admission to much stronger claimants than myself

Next morning as I walked to my college, I felt a different man. I felt as if I had achieved something—not only for myself but for my people. Those who had hardly noticed me during the first three years because I was an Indian and my race was dark, began to think I was not so bad after all. Even those who hated me sent me invitations to lunch and dinner in the hope that they would get an early chance of speaking at the Union. But the day's fun was spoilt by a paragraph in a leading London paper, which suggested, somewhat ungraciously, that now that an Indian had been made President of the Union, the office was no longer what it was I have never forgotten that nor forgiven the man who wrote it. That remains for me an outstanding account

But Oxford itself treated me very well. There was at that time a powerful contingent of left-wingers who predominated the political thought and opinion of Oxford, and they were, fortunately for me, all intellectually grown-up.

Good-bye To "Heaven-born Service"

Whatever else it might have done, that term at Oxford made me decide that the Indian Civil Service was not my calling. It would not be fair to myself if I sat for that exam indifferently, and not fair to the service if I managed to worm in. Although I had done nothing either at Oxford or in India to be graded in the First Class, I had also never had a failure. I had always managed to scrape through somehow and I hated the idea of courting a certain failure. However, I sat and failed, and it took away most of the joy of the years at Oxford.

I knew that I was not the type that could ever become a Civil Servant. I hated discipline and would probably have burnt my fingers over a difference of opinion with my immediate superior. The Civil Service prefers the solid type, sound and steady and respectable. There is a certain minimum of intelligence required, but a maximum of hard work. The key to success is grinding at a crammer's for so many hours a day. The compulsory subjects include a paper on everyday science, though I failed to see why I was expected to know about things like ice and how it is made. In the general paper on English we were asked to write a poem in alternating quatraines about an airman who has just flown to Venus and back. How often in a Civil Service career would a man be required to perform this flight of imagination, scanned and written in alternating rhymes? Or is this to help them to kill time when flung out in some out-station where there would be little else to do but to write poetry?

I know that there are hardly any members of the I.C.S. in India—I refer to the Indians among them—who believe that the British rule and the Indian Constitution leave nothing to be desired. On the contrary, some of the strongest criticism has come from among the younger men in the Civil Service, but they are tactful and discreet and express their opinion only in their own intimate circle. It is in fact a different Civil Service from that in which our fathers served. Even so there is a limit to their independence. Often it is like selling your soul for a mess of pottage

But to have failed in that exam left a sort of bad taste in my mouth and among my so-called friends in India I found I had lost a good many. Overnight from a promising young man, I became a waster of my own time and my father's money. I must be drinking heavily, they said. I was getting too big for my boots. I was leading an immoral life, whatever that may mean. In fact I was an undesirable young man whose example must not be imitated. There were hardly a handful of people who still had any faith in me, but even this number has dwindled, though four people have not given up. They are a father, a mother, a sister and a brother; but for them Oxford would never have been possible, nor anything that I may do in life

My Eyes Opened

Oxford was the turning point. It opened my eyes about India as nothing else had done before. For hours I used to look through the two great volumes of the Round Table Conference report and read pages and pages of evidence. In parts it made interesting reading, but a great deal of it was dull and monotonous. The general impression was that here in England had arrived a handful of Indian politicans on an expensive picnic party to mix with English politicians and to fraternise round the camp fire of a political jamboree. The so-called representatives of India were selected by the Viceroy, so that only the best behaved among them were sent out here, and the way those delegates jumped in and out of morning and evening dress to which they were not accustomed, showed from the first that there was going to be a settlement of the Indian problem—a settlement on paper at any rate. Speeches were made about the goodwill that existed between the two countries, and when they parted, it was with tears in their eyes and amid the strains of "Auld Lang Syne."

During the days in which the Indian problem held the front page, Mr. Lloyd George paid a visit to the Oxford University Liberal Club. It was an event of first-class importance for the undergraduate world, and the Union Hall had been borrowed for the occasion. He was dined by the committee of the Club before his address and we sat at a U-shaped table regarding with reverence this venerable figure, who had been "Prime Minister of England in the horror of its greatest crisis." His eyes were sparkling with life, his snow-white hair softened the expression on his face. All through the dinner we looked at him in silent admiration. As soon as coffee was over, the President rose and we made way for our distinguished visitor on his way to the Union Hall. He led the way and the President followed, while we had our backs uncomfortably stuck to the wall to give him room to pass. Slowly he walked past us, looking into the face of each of us. We had unconsciously formed a guard of honour. I watched him coming down the line. He stopped in front of me and said:

"How is India?"

I do not remember what I said in reply, and what I said could not have been very coherent, for I was taken aback. Maybe if I got that chance again I should reply: "Bloody awful, thank you", and wait to see what he would say next. I feel sure that if this had come to my mind then I would not have hesitated to say it. But would I have said that in India? Would any respectable young man from a decent family? Of course not. The right answer judged by Indian standards should have been: "I am deeply honoured to be asked by your Right Honourable self my humble opinion of the condition of the country to which I have the honour to belong and venture to express the opinion that by the grace of God and the British Government the goal of British policy in India continues to be the gradual development of self-governing institutions with a view to achieve the much coveted status of a Dominion within the Empire." That seems to be the difference between what I would have said in Oxford and what they would have wanted me to say in India. It gives some idea of the change in attitude to the Indian problem after three and a half years at that University.

A Vision Of The Mahatma

Various delegates paid visits to Oxford as guests of the innumerable societies at Oxford—Gandhi, Sapru, Jayakar, Mrs. Naidu, Malaviya and several others. I remember the evening at Oxford when Gandhi had come to the city of cloistered towers to speak to us young Indians who had gone

(Continued On Page 55)

MAKERS OF MODERN INDIA

(Continued from Page 3.)

face with which Moulana Saheb turned down the suggestion without a second thought. Moulana Abul Kalam's reply was so original and contained many a principle of constitutional law that it left me wondering. Before I could wire out his statement, which was of course duly censored by my friend Mr. B. R. Sen, Bengal's Publicity Officer, I wanted to make sure of Abul Kalam's own language. Therefore, as he dictated to me in simple Urdu, I took down the statement in English and then read it out to him. This statement, which Satyamurti and Bidhan Chandra Roy later on characterised as the finest thesis on the fundamentals of constitutional law, reached my editor too late, for it was only after my knowledge of its censorship that I managed to send a copy by post. But in the meanwhile, the situation had changed by the insufferable presumption of Lord Willingdon.

Here is, so far as I can recollect, the statement of Abul Kalam:

"You want me to express my opinion on the feasibility and advisability of withdrawing Civil Disobedience.

"I am afraid I am not competent to express an opinion as I am but a fourteenth part of the voice of the Congress Working Committee.

"You know of course that the original Working Committee, which launched upon this programme, is the only competent body to deal with this matter.

"It is true that the original Working Committee has given way to new Committees by virtue of dictatorship in the Congress Camp, thanks to the repressive policy of Lord Willingdon's Government.

"This new Committee, such of it as is still left "free," is competent not to revise the original programme but only to carry it out.

"Even if it is unwilling to pursue the programme, it has to make over charge to some others and it cannot assume the powers of a deliberative body.

"So far as individual members of the original Committee, who are still 'free' are concerned, they cannot, in the very nature of things, speak for the entire body of the Working Committee. Each one of them individually represents only a fraction of the High Command's voice.

"If Lord Willingdon's Government are anxious to sound our opinion on any topic of interest to them, I suggest that it can only be possible if all the members of the original Working Committee are released at once and are free to deliberate on the situation in the light of such facts as may be placed before them.

"Now Vallabhbhai Patel is in jail. So is Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru And there are others. All of them must be free to discuss the question in all its bearings.

"There can be no question of any one of us giving any kind of assurances prior to the actual meeting of the duly constituted Working Committee.

"This is a simple constitutional position to escape from which is well nigh impossible."

An Official Tribute

I was simply staggered by the original point of view put forward by a man who had had no training in a Law College, much less in intricate problems of constitutional Law. But I ventured to go a little further and asked the Moulana if he did not think it possible that this point could be modified to a certain extent.

The Moulana retorted with what seemed to me a bit of warmth and declared:

"Yes my friend, I see your point. If there is one person who can assume the functions of the entire Working Committee and perhaps of the entire nation, it is Mahatma Gandhi. He is the author of the whole movement which has shaken the mighty British Government. If any one can speak for the Working Committee, it is undoubtedly the distinguished prisoner of Yerawada. He speaks for all of us. None of the others including myself can speak in any manner that may be considered to bind the Working Committee or the Congress in any way."

Although the Bengal Censor managed to deprive the Indian Press of a first class statement of import to the country, the actual contents thereof were, however, conveyed to the authorities. That is at least what I think. For, a fortnight later, a distinguished member of the Government of India's Executive Council, whom I met casually at Calcutta, told me in the course of a talk:

"I say that man Abul Kalam is simply amazing. I thought you Congress fellows were making much of him simply because he was a Mahomedan. Now, I see from the statement he had made to you that he is not only a statesman of a high order but also a constitutional pandit of no mean eminence."

Without divulging confidences, I may add that the Viceroy and the Legal Department of the Government of India, which was then presided over by Sir B. L. Mitter, now Advocate-General of India, were flabbergasted by the cold logic and invincible arguments of Moulana Abul Kalam Azad.

Secret Of His Success

Were I asked what contributed to his unrivalled success as a politician and statesman, I should have no hesitation in stating that it was Abul Kalam's peculiar freedom from irritation. Bidhan Chandra Roy, who has a special corner in his heart for only two men in Indian public life, namely Mahatma Gandhi and Moulana Abul Kalam Azad, used to say of Abul Kalam that his good nature always disarmed enemity. Abul Kalam Azad may be truly described as the living embodiment and expression of the excellent dictum:

"Good nature disarms enemity, allays irritation, stops even the garrulity of fault-finding. It more than half overcomes envy. A really good-natured man is the most troublesome morsal that the malign passions ever attempted to feed upon. He is the natural superior of irritable persons."

Without necessarily going into the merits of the recent Khare controversy, I may state that, in dealing with the Central Provinces episode, Moulana Abul Kalam Azad showed rare wisdom and tact, thus disarming even Dr. Khare who, despite his anger, has chosen the most careful words in describing Abul Kalam's part. It is at once a great tribute to Abul Kalam's gifts as a statesman and also as an administrator

Naturally, however, genius always breeds envy and, in certain instances, enmity. And Abdul Kalam is not free from either of these two effects. His very genius cost him a friend, I shall not, however, mention his name, for this friend was another genius of no less mean an order But he had a bad temper whereas Abul Kalam's is even and unruffled For this gift of Nature, Abul Kalam has had to suffer Every action has a reaction I suppose Abul Kalam cannot help the reaction Who can fight Nature's law? Despite my great and unalloyed admiration for Mahomed Ali Jinnah, I cannot help explaiming if it was his jealousy for Abul Kalam that prevented Jinnah from taking advantage of Abul Kalam's incomparable advice in settling the Hindu-Muslim dispute. If only Jinnah had spoken to Abul Kalam! things might have been different. But then it is a hypothetical proposition which does no one much good.

Presidential "Gadi"

Rumour says that Moulana Abul Kalam Azad will be the next Congress President. One can only hope that there is truth in this rumour. Personally I do. For, it is my conviction that India will have the privilege of Abul Kalam's able lead, only when she is within an ace of that freedom for which she yearns. How farther that Sun of Freedom still lies away from our vision can be truly measured by our decision to elect our "uncrowned King."

Writing of Abul Kalam Azad is, by no means, an easy task. Few in the Indian public life know that his brain was behind the movement for a reorientation of Congress politics—a reorientation which has now resulted in the Congress accession to office and power in the provinces. How many of us know that he was the trusted councellor of Gandhiji, Bidhan Roy and Ansari in those not far off days when we changed our front to capture the citadels of the bureaucracy, accepting Gandhiji's historic lead of May, 20, 1934 at Patna? It requires volumes to write about Abul Kalam's greatness.

A Muslim divine with a peerless following composed of the noblest and richest, he could have had an easy life for the mere asking of it. But Abul Kalam preferred the troublous path because he was a lover of his country and yearned for true national freedom. His character was too pronounced to let him court a life of ease when the country beckoned to him for aid. Without exaggeration one can say of Abul Kalam Azad that he is the most eloquent illustration of Horace Greely's beautifully depicted epigram:

"Fame is a vapour, popularity an accident, riches take wings, those who cheer to-day will curse to-morrow, only one thing endures—characted"

I hope that some one who knows Abul Kalam more intimately than I do will one day give us a good biography of this truly great man, for he is one of the few whose example and life should be characterised in letters of gold to receive the countless blessings of the unborn generation.

SATERGLANTAN

(Continued from page 8)

home of fertile textile sloyd, giving good promises for the future.

At one side of the drive to the main cottage stand centuries-old provision sheds, funny little buildings, of which Karl Erik Forsslund says they are as a kind of living creatures, standing on their piles like fabulous quadrupeds, faithful watch-dogs outside the porch. They are no museum objects, but still serve practical purposes. They are cleverly made use of, as bed-rooms for guest and pupils. In the strong sunlight the timber shifts from clear brown to darkest grey. Open the heavy door with its huge key, peep in and see how the ancient chamber has been changed into a cosy bed-room with built-in bed, writing-desk, and comfortable easy-chairs.—The row of provision sheds down the slope end in a closed yard, consisting of log-cabins and a storehouse, in a square around a lawn. They hold nicely furnished guest-chambers with walled-in beds, wholly in genuine Dalecarlian style.

The strongest impression one takes away from a visit to Saterglantan is its character of a home-craft stronghold. No visitor is left unaffected by the stout work accomplished here. It has got a touch of olden times, coupled with seething life and will bring earnings to many people working for their home. It gives an instruction that will leave marks in Swedish home-craft practice. And people may rest here from all present-day bustle, under simple and artless conditions.

All the year round the same intensive work is carried on, alternating with long excursions in the neighbourhood, with skiing-tours or sleigh-rides, when winter spreads its white covering over the ground. During which season does Saterglantan appear at its fairest? In the spring, at Midsummer, most people will say, when the woods are full of birds song; in winter, others will think, when hoar-forest is glittering in the trees, and sunlighted snow-drifts, several metres high, dazzle the eye. But is not autumn lovely, with trees shimmering in splendid colour schemes as far as eye reaches? Come out from the main cottage of Saterglantan a clear September evening and follow the "village street." The small store houses lie grey-black, with the starry splendour overhead. Out of all the little windows light is flowing, and you hear the voices of lasses, trolling their native melodies. Their daily pursuit is finished—a fascinating atmosphere is reigning in this genuinely Swedish establishment.

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A WOMAN OF INDEPENDENCE

(Continued From Page 16)

thing about it nor is it to be found in the Revolt of Women, or The March to Feminine Freedom; but in spite of that it is true, and if you do not like it, you can lump it."

"I can allow of your speaking in this fashion; I don't expect anything else of you. After all you are an emissary from my husband, sent here at his instigation to persuade me to return to him, and offer up my self-respect, and all that is decent in a woman at the altar of his jealousy and selfishness."

"You are labouring under a wrong impression, my girl. It is true that he asked me to persuade you to return to him, and that the poor fellow is breaking his heart over it. But I think it well worth breaking one's heart, if one can be permanently rid of a wretched woman like you, who is always thinking of her own rights, and never of her husband's comforts"

"Preach away your sermon about a wife's duty, and spice it with abuses if you like; but I refuse to see a point, which tells me that woman is merely a convenience. She might as well be a hot water bottle, which a man may take with him to bed to comfort him".

"If the wife is not for the husband's comfort, and the husband for the wife's, why marry at all?"

"I am not here to discuss the significance of marriage. But married or single, I will always maintain my liberty and independence."

"I never said marriage was a sale of a woman's independence. You know well enough I have always maintained that women should be independent. But you don't seem to know the meaning of independence. What do you understand by your independence?"

"By my independence I mean the liberty to think as I like, to say what I like, and to do what I like."

"Supposing what you think is wrong; what you say is stupid; and what you do is harmful, are people bound to put with such independence? Listen, Shri, it is no use trying to make your sense of independence serve as a peg to hang all your follies on."

"Alright sonny, that will do. I am fed up with your talk; if you persist I will presently lose my temper."

"Of course, you will. First you play the woman of intelligence and try and argue, when you fail in it, you want to be angry; and after that I suppose you will start crying. But in spite of all your feminine caprice, truth and falsehood are not the same thing. You cannot convert falsehood into truth by arguments; nor hide it beneath your anger; nor wash it away with tears.

"You are an honest girl, a courageous girl, a sincere girl—in short a modern girl. You are enjoying all the privileges of a modern girl; you have corresponding obligations too. The principal duty of a modern girl is to face facts and problems before her, truthfully and bravely—even shamelessly. You have a problem before you, we have discussed it to the best of our abilities, and you are bound to decide."

"What do you want me to do?"

"I want you to return to your husband."

"But I heard you say a moment ago that you did not wish me to return to him, as I was unworthy of him. But tell me, what made you suppose that I never intended to return to him. Of late, he was becoming a little jealous, quarrelsome, and a bit nasty too. To teach him a lesson I leave him for a while, and like a fool you interfere, and start lecturing."

"You mean your desertion was merely a matter of policy? Well I never.....you might have said that first, as last. It makes me look pretty stupid after all the breath I wasted."

"Of course, you are stupid—you always were."

"Alright, you needn't rub that in. So you are really going back to your husband?"

"Yes, I am going back to him, since you desire it so much."

"To-morrow"?

"Well to-morrow, just to please you."

"Swear."

"I swear.'

"Shri, you are an ace of trumps, and I would like so much to give you a hug."

"That would be taking an unfair advantage of my husband's absence"

"Sometimes it is worthwhile being unfair".

"Tell me, if you are so fond of kissing women, why don't you get married?"

"If I can get to kiss other people's wives with impunity there isn't much sense in going to the trouble and expense of getting one for myself—is there?"

"None at all. But have you considered their husbands' feelings?"

"You mean the feeling of the Ancient Mariner?"

"Who is the Ancient Mariner?"

"Your husband is."

She rose up, with the milk-jug in her hand, and murder in her eyes. I bolted for the door, and set up a new speed record for going down three flights of steps."

(THE ENR.)

SOLUTION OF THIS WEEK'S CROSSWORD PUZZLE

MOUNTING HORSES: Numbering the jockeys and horses from left to right, 1, 2, 3, 4, etc., jump jockeys as follows: 5 to 8, 5 to 4, 7 to 10, 3 to 6, 8 to 1, 1 to 3 (space), 1 to 6, 5 to 8, 9 to 7 (space), 9 to 4.

• • •

Can You Read This?: Turn the drawing upside down.

• • •

Air Battle: The sky battle took place 90 miles from Stone City.

• • •

Flag Race: In the following description of a solution in 21 moves, the shaded squares are indicated by the numbers 1, 2, etc., counting from left to right, while the white squares are indicated by the letter W. The figure before a hyphen indicates the square from which a move is made, and the figure behind the hyphen that to which a flag is moved: 6-W, 5-6, 4-5, 3-4, 5-3, 6-5, 4-6, 2-4, 1-2, 3-1, 5-3, 9-W, W-6, 6-5, 4-6, 2-4, 3-2, 5-3, 6-5, W-W, W-6.

• • •

In-Law Problem: Mrs. Saylestax and her husband live in the house with their son and two daughters. When the lady and her husband first started housekeeping, the wife's mother was a widow and the husband's father was a widower. Now the widow and widower are married to each other and living with the younger couple.

• • •

Large Hat: There are fifty girls holding up the hat.

• • •

Wine Casks: A and B each take two full, three half-full and two empty casks; C takes three full, one half-full and three empty casks.

S	L	A	V		C	A	B	O	T		B	R	A	M
T	A	R	A		O	L	I	V	E		L	E	N	A
E	M	I	T		L	A	D	E	N		E	N	I	D
M	A	D	I	S	O	N		R	I	S	S	O	L	E
			C	A	N		A	D	A	M	S			
N	A	T	A	L		A	G	O		E	E	R	I	E
O	V	E	N		P	R	E		C	A	D	E	T	S
B	E	N		A	A	M		C	U	R		L	A	T
E	N	E	R	G	Y		P	O	E		D	E	L	E
L	A	T	I	N		C	A	P		S	A	T	Y	R
			V	E	N	U	S		O	U	R			
P	A	R	A	S	O	L		F	R	E	T	T	E	D
A	R	I	L		O	V	O	L	O		I	R	R	A
R	A	C	E		S	E	R	I	N		N	E	A	R
A	B	E	D		E	R	A	T	O		G	E	S	T

I GO WEST

(Continued From Page 53)

to that shrine to imbibe culture and anarchy. We had gathered in the Town Hall to get a glimpse of the man over whom a veil of mystery hung like a shroud—a veil more difficult to penetrate than those which had obscured Zaharoff and Lawrence of Arabia.

Yes, mystery—so it was No one could fathom his depths. He had come to England as a representative of India at the Round Table and the world was watching his movements and noting his utterances, knowing as it did that on them depended the destinies of two nations and two peoples. Yet he remained quite unperturbed about the responsibilities that rested on his shoulders. Serene, tranquil, like a little child himself, he played with the children of the East End, the children of the slums, and the children of the poor. English people failed to understand him. He was too simple in his utterances, too ascetic in his mode of life, too Christian for the Christians. They had been told that wherever he walked was holy ground and that the teeming millions of India followed him even as they would a new Messiah. Wherever he appeared there was an instinctive realisation of his nebulous presence. I am afraid I was conscious of that too. But I felt that what Oxford wanted was something different, something of the type of highbrow stuff which they got from Sapru and Jayakar and which Oxford lapped up without protest or murmur. Gandhi made no appeal to sophisticated Oxford. Intellectually they were left unsatisfied. Emotionally they were moved. I had a feeling that this great man of India—who was as near the real India as any one man could be—was lost on them, for he was talking in a language which these hard-boiled cynics could not understand. For them, it was merely a source of amusement to see him there in his simple 'khadi' garb—like peering through an old family album on a wet Sunday afternoon

My term of office at the Union moved fast. I had aroused a little curiosity and various members who had never before taken the trouble to attend the debates, looked in now and again. I felt a little self-conscious as I walked in every Thursday at eight o'clock in my white tie and tails, leading in the officers and the speakers of the day. Fortunately for me they got used to me sooner than I had expected, or perhaps my self-consciousness died down. They treated me with respect so I never had the chance of playing the martyr.

Somehow I had a feeling that they did not regard me as an Indian, as I had wanted them to. To them I was a cosmopolitan, looking a cross between an Egyptian and a South American, something foreign, with the physiognomy of a mulatto, who spoke English reasonably well and with an Oxford drawl when necessary, who went to Paris for the vacations, did the rumba and drove round town in a white M G

The combination of all these details had made me something different from what they were accustomed to look upon as orthodox Indian. So that I never could judge whether their attitude towards me was the same as their attitude to other Indians. One fact at least I shared in common with my compatriots. I was in spite of everything still regarded as a coloured man, which always fascinated me. I took all that came to me and hit back hard when I could and liked it. Whenever possible I expressed the point of view of the hundreds of others, who never had that same opportunity.

So that for me the first expression of my selffound its birthplace in Oxford. Perhaps it was because I happened to be there at the most impressionable period of my life, perhaps it was because of the surroundings in which I found myself, perhaps the desire to express myself had always been latent and Oxford supplied the push. It is difficult to tell. Somehow I am inclined to associate whatever change I noticed in myself with the period to which it belonged. Later, when I consciously felt what Bergson might have called 'elan vital,' driving me on to things I was too afraid to approach. I have wondered whether it was an outside force or just the result of the years at Oxford.

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LAUGH AWAY YOUR BLUES

Twin girls had just arrived, and the household was in a great state of excitement. The proud father told his small son about the additions to the family and said: "If you tell your teacher about it, I'm sure she'll give you a day's holiday."

The little boy came home very pleased with himself.

"You were right, Daddy; I've got to-morrow off for a holiday," he announced.

"Did you tell your teacher about the twins?" Asked his father.

"No, I just told her I had a baby sister."

"But why din't you tell her you had two baby sisters?"

"Oh," replied the child, nonchalantly "I'm saving one for next week!"

* * *

"Waiter, what does this mean? There are five match-sticks in my soup?"

"Match-sticks, sir? That's the asparagus."

* * *

While being shaved a farmer complained about bad weather, ruined crops, and so on.

"Five-pence, sir," said the barber, when the job was finished.

"How's that?" demanded the farmer. "It was only four-pence last time."

"Yes, but you're got such a long face to-day."

* * * *

A man came to the famous specialist. He had travelled all the way from the provinces but his disease was chronic.

"I am afraid," said the specialist "that I can do nothing for you—your disease is too far advanced."

"And I have travelled all this long way for nothing?"

"Certainly not," consoled the specialist "My fee is five guineas."

* * * *

The bishop was very tired. There were many candidates for Confirmation, and the church grew hotter and hotter. The bishop could feel his eyes getting heavy.

At last, when he was nearing the end of his labours, a bald-headed man knelt in front of him. The bishop, suppressing a yawn, put both his hands on the shining head and muttered, "I declare this stone to be well and truly laid."

* * *

"Hullo, old man!" cried Brown as Jones limped up to him "What have you been doing with yourself?"

"Oh I fell downstairs last night," replied Jones, with a groan.

"How did that happen?"

"Well, my wife said as I started to go down, 'Be careful, Jim.' I'm not the man to be dictated to by any woman, and so down I went."

* * *

Two explorers met in the jungle, and were exchanging confidences over the light of their camp-fire.

"I came out here," said the first, "because the urge to travel was in my blood. The dullness of towns irked me, and the smell of petrol sickened my soul. I wanted to see the sun rise over new horizons, hear the scared flutter of birds hitherto strangers to human footsteps, leave my footprints on sands unmarked before I came along, see Nature in the raw. Why did you come out here?"

"My daughter is learning the piano!" replied the other.

* * * *

"I refused him. How could I possibly marry a man with a broken nose?"

"How did his nose get broken?"

"Oh, I accidentally sat on him while he was teaching me ice-skating!"

The man's conduct was suspicious, and the watchman asked why he kept hanging about the gunpowder factory?

"I want to make myself give up smoking," replied the man.

* * * *

"Would you exchange this dart board I won in a competition for something else? It's teaching my wife to throw straight!"

* * * *

Little Elsie ran up to her mother.

"Mummy, just think! Fifi has had puppies and we did not even know that she was married."

* * *

At the end of an examination the master gathered up all the papers. Among them he discovered one sheet which, instead of being covered with facts and figures, bore merely a crude drawing of a tombstone on which was written: "Sacred to the memory which always deserts me on occasions like this."

* * * *

The two tourists had climbed the hill and gazed down at the beautiful panorama of scenery which stretched for miles.

"Ah," one of them sighed, soulfully, "what a view! So magnificent—so grand! Really, to stand here before a scene like this makes a man feel like a little grub."

"Good idea," his practical-minded friend replied. "Come on, I could just do with a nice sandwich."

* * * *

His right eye was swelling up nicely a black gap betokened the recent loss of two front teeth, a trickle of blood flowed from the corner of his mouth, and his left arm hung limp at his side. A faint atmosphere of annoyance hung about his person, albeit there remained still the customary look of hauteur in his open eye. Two of his friends approached, and, on seeing his plight, were filled with pity, and took his arms solicitously

"Come on, old fellow," said one of them, "we'll take you home to your wife. She'll fix you up soon enough."

The look of hauteur deepened and his good arm stiffened appreciably. "I have to inform you," he said coldly, "that I have but lately left my wife's presence."

"Stubbs, my dear fellow, isn't it about time you repaid me that little loan?"

"My dear boy, it isn't a question of time, but of money!"

* * *

"Goldman is a financial genius."

"Has he made the grand coup?"

"No, but he was in a hotel recently and spilled his coffee down the light trousers of another diner."

"And got away without paying for them?"

"Better than that—he talked to the man for so long that at last the latter was convinced that he had to pay for the coffee."

* * * *

"It is necessary that we should keep up a strong defence," said Jingle solemnly.

"Quite so," agreed Biffin.

"No hasty action should be taken," continued Jingle, "which might involve us in the loss of some of our best men."

"No fear," said Riffin.

"Clear heads and calm thinking are of the utmost importance if England is to be kept out of danger"

"Rather, old chap," said Biffin, heartily. "What's the latest Test score?"

* * * *

The new maid came rushing frantically into the house.

"Someone has run off with your car, sir!" she exclaimed

"Good Heavens!!" said her employer. "Did you see what he looked like?"

"No, sir, I didn't stop to look, but I did take the number of the car for you!"

* * *

As a tall, athletic-looking young man entered the room he was greeted by many friends.

"A popular young man?" asked a stranger of his neighbour.

"Yes," was the reply. "He distinguished himself when the circus was here."

"In what way?"

"A lion escaped, and when everybody was yelling and trying to get away, he walked calmly to the lion's cage and shut himself inside"

* * * *

"Look here," said the doctor, "you're run down. Go and cheer yourself up at once of those snappy revues. It will take your mind off business."

"That's just what it won't do," muttered the patient, "I am an artificial leg manufacturer."

The usual fisherman sat on the usual bank of the usual stream when the usual traveller approached him.

"How are they biting?" asked the traveller sociably.

"Not at all," sighed the fisherman. "As a matter of fact there isn't a single fish in this whole stream."

"Then why are you fishing here?"

"Because it pays me. Look at the money I save on bait!"

* * * *

"Your wife says she only asks for pin money?"

"Yes, but the first pin she wanted had twelve diamonds in it."

* * * *

The senior form of a Lancashire grammar school was studying "The Merchant of Venice." A very corpulent and unpopular inspector called upon the class one day. He showed great interests in their dramatic work, and then proceeded to tell the boys what a brilliant actor he had been.

"I once played in 'The Merchant of Venice,'" he told them, boastingly. "What part do you think I took?"

From somewhere at the back of the class came the immediate answer: "The pound of flesh, of course, sir."

* * * *

The soldier had returned from foreign service and made up his mind to marry the girl of his dreams. But one thing seemed to be troubling him, and she could see that he was worried.

What is it darling? he asked.

"Well, Mary," he said, "now that I'm going to settle down and marry you, there's one thing I'd like to get off my chest."

"What's that?" asked Mary.

"A tattooed heart with 'Lizzie' on it," was the unexpected reply.

* * * *

"Ere you are, ladies and gentlemen," shouted the raucous-voiced tipster. "What did I tell you yesterday? Didn't I say Broad Bean wasn't a runner? And didn't I say Water Tap would still be running, and that Dusty Carpet would take a lot of beating?"

Still there was no answer. But the powerful-voiced man was not dismayed.

"Now," he cried, "I've got a certainty for the next race. Back Loose Button. It's sure to come off"

Our Humorist At Large

"Look at the swell shield my Uncle in London sent me."

"You would start practising at home just when I get Sonny to stop putting things into his mouth."

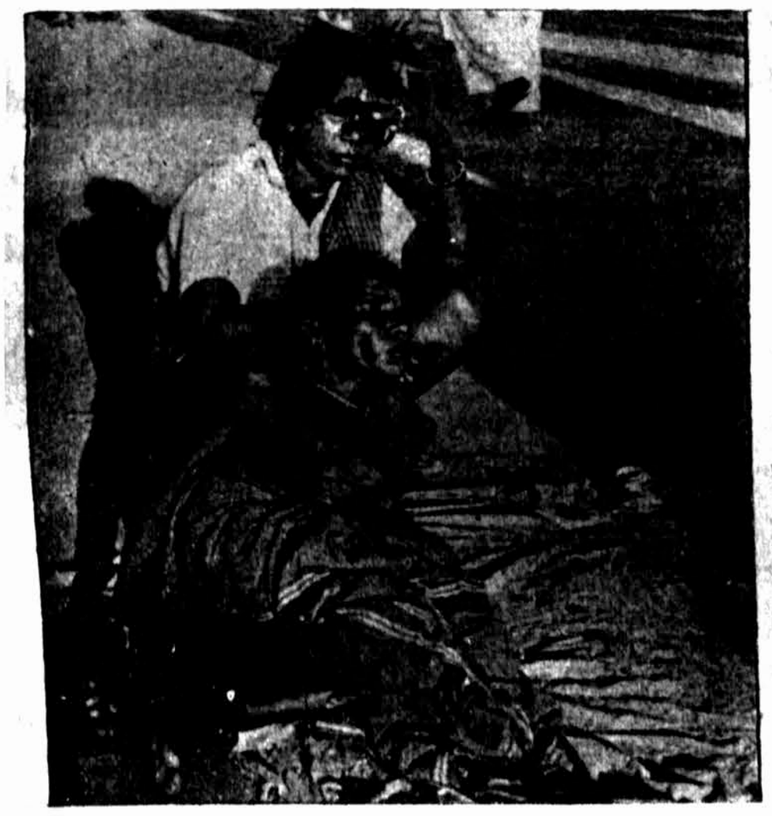
"I have had these playing cards made specially so that you cannot cheat me."

The City' Beggars

A beggar performing the "Burial-alive" trick, by covering his head and trunk with sand in a pit on Chowpatty foreshore.

A "Sadhu" with lemons stuck all over his body.

This mendicant earns his livelihood by pretending to recite holy "Mantras" for the benefit of his pious patrons.



LEFT:—Two Women beggars.

RIGHT:—Typical scene on the steps of a Bombay Temple—each step being occupied by a beggar.

(Photos by M. J. Vyarawalla).

The Seventeenth Annual Social Conference of the International Students' Service, held recently at Les Avasti, Switzerland, was attended by a large number of delegates, including those from India.

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